

VIETMINH REBELS FALL BACK

Pressure Relaxed After Severe Fighting

Vinhayen, Indo-China, Jan. 17.

Ho Chi-minh's Moscow-built army dropped its pressure on Wednesday after five days of battling the French in what his radio said was an all-out attempt to capture Hanoi, capital of Northern Indo-China.

Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, French commander, said 25,000 Communist-led Vietminh rebels fell back over the grassy slopes of the Tamboao foothills to regroup after vainly lunging repeatedly at French defences above Vinhayen, 30 miles northwest of Hanoi.

Foreign Legion, Senegalese, Moroccan and Vietnamese troops of the French forces fanned out over the battleground north of the town to gather their own wounded, collect abandoned weapons and check on enemy dead.

Officers said the rebel troops appeared to have suffered heavy casualties. The French chance to hold on to Hanoi appeared to be improving.

French Army headquarters said that Communist-led Vietminh troops, continuing their general offensive, threw two unsuccessful frontal attacks last night against French positions 12 miles northwest of North Indo-China's capital.

The communiqué said that stubbornly-resisting French infantry supported by heavy artillery repulsed two savage Vietminh attacks. Both were launched during the night against French hill positions about two miles northwest of Vinhayen, the main French strong point in the area.

REPEATED LUNGES

The Vietminh Commander-in-Chief, Von Guyen Glap, retired his forces this morning in what may be a regrouping section. Within the last 48 hours an estimated 30,000 Vietminh troops have repeatedly lunged to break through Vinhayen defences, but have been thrown back.

The Vietminh Radio last night said that the latest Vietminh offensive on the northern approaches to Hanoi was an all-out effort to take the northern capital. This announcement eliminated any last doubts that Ho Chi-minh had finally launched his long-awaited assault on Hanoi.

As the Vietminh offensive against Hanoi entered its sixth day, the French chances of holding the city at least temporarily appeared to be improving.

The French Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, is straining every re-

source to prevent a Vietminh breakthrough to Hanoi in the Vinhayen area. Military and requisitioned commercial aircraft from all over Indo-China are being utilised to support the defence of the Hanoi area. Independent reports indicated that Vietminh troops, exposing themselves on open terrain before Vinhayen, had suffered heavy casualties from French artillery and aviation.

REINFORCEMENTS

The French communiqué said that King Cobra and Helcat fighter planes Tuesday caught Vietminh columns as they descended the bare slopes of the Tamboao foothills. Vietminh troops are evidently moving down on to the flatlands to reinforce troops already engaged.

French aircraft based at Hanoi and Haiphong made 92 sorties Tuesday on infantry support missions in the Vinhayen area.

Other French warplanes from the Haiphong area ranged 45 miles to the northwest of the seaport to hammer at Vietminh troops which are keeping up pressure in the Lugnam region. A line of French forts in that sector has been able to contain Vietminh forces with the aid of heavy artillery and air support.

—Associated Press.

Airliner Fights Headwinds

Shannon, Ireland, Jan. 17. A New York-bound British Overseas Airways Stralocruiser with 32 passengers turned back Wednesday after bucking 140-mile-an-hour headwinds for seven and a half hours. The plane's pilot decided against trying to continue on toward Gander, Newfoundland, with a reserve fuel supply of only 20 minutes. The wind pushed the big airliner back to Shannon in just over three hours.—Associated Press.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Peking Replies To UN

MR Chou En-lai's reply to the United Nations cease-fire in Korea note is not particularly encouraging. It is based on the Peking Government's phobia of America's machiavellian role as an aggressor—a role which exists only in the minds of Communist propagandists. By the terms of the Peking note, the Chinese Communist government does not recognise the existence in Korea of United Nations forces; it implies that only United States troops are in action and it demands their withdrawal, not only from Korea, but from Formosa. The latter reference, presumably, is intended to mean the withdrawal of the American seventh fleet which is "neutralising" Formosa according to instructions laid down by President Truman, there being no United States land forces on the island. The whole tenor of the note reveals Peking's distrust and dislike of the United States, and in his determination to make this clear, Mr Chou En-lai virtually ignores the position of the United Nations vis-a-vis Korea. The cease-fire proposal is rejected partly on the grounds that China was not represented when the United Nations adopted it as a principle for settling the Korean problem, but principally because the "purpose of the cease-fire is merely to obtain a breathing space for the United States troops." The inference is unmistakable: it is that the United Nations would use the cease-fire arrangement in order to double-cross the Chinese Communists, the real intention being not to help bring about peaceful negotiations, but to aid the United States in building up military strength for further warfare in Korea. The suggestion is as fantastic as it is

objectionable. Interestingly enough, the Peking reply does not take advantage of the subtle sentence in Paragraph 2 of the UN cease-fire note which provides for "further steps to be taken to restore peace if there is a cease-fire or a lull in the fighting preparatory to a cessation of hostilities." Peking seizes only on the reference to a cease-fire and treats that as the United Nations only basis for any subsequent exploration of terms for a settlement in Korea. This leaves the door still open. In fact the Peking note might well be taken as the first serious attempt by the Chinese Communists to find a ground for discussions. Certainly it is the first time Peking has made a positive declaration as to what terms of reference should prevail, and while they are probably unacceptable in their existing form, they may be capable of readjustment and suitable compromise. There is no difficulty, for example, of bringing about a lull in hostilities to satisfy the requirements of Paragraph 2 of the UN cease-fire note, and in such a way that concrete proposals could be advanced concerning the substance and form of subsequent negotiations for a general settlement. There is no good reason for peremptorily rejecting the Peking note as being wholly incompatible. Opportunity for wise and skilful diplomacy remains, especially through the good offices of the Indian government. Settlement by negotiation continues to be of paramount importance and is an objective which the United Nations must pursue to the limit. There is still room for reconciling differences of approach to the Korean problem without sacrificing principles.

This Morning's Assizes Service



Picture taken prior to the Assizes Service at St John's Cathedral this morning. From left to right: Mr Justice Scholes, Mr Justice Gould, Mr L. Allree (Head Bailiff), Mr E. H. Williams (Acting Chief Justice), the Rev Henry Kwok (Verger) and the Rev M. D. Goulder (Lay Reader).—(Staff Photographer). [Story on Back Page].

The Korean Front Patrols Make No Contact

Tokyo, Jan. 18.

Field dispatches today said during Allied raiding patrols ranged as far as 25 miles north of the United Nations defence line in Korea without finding the main masses of Chinese and North Korean Reds.

Allied commanders were inclined to think the enemy had pulled back slightly in preparation for a new offensive just as the Communists did last November north of Pyongyang.

In Central Korea, a strong Allied patrol entered burned and rubble-dusted Wonju on Wednesday and found no enemy in that transport hub.

The US Second Division early this week pulled back to Chungju after holding for 16 days a wedge extending within a mile and a half of Wonju. Chungju is 20 miles south of Wonju.

The wedge prevented the Reds from cutting off UN forces withdrawing southeastward from the Seoul area.—Associated Press.

MR NEHRU ALARMED

Paris, Jan. 17.

The Prime Minister of India, Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, warned tonight that if the West branded Communist China an aggressor for failing to accept the cease-fire proposals in Korea, it would close the door to peaceful settlement in the Far East. "We must at all costs avoid that," he added.—United Press.

British Cabinet Changes

BEVAN'S NEW JOB

London, Jan. 17. No. 10 Downing Street announced on Thursday a shake-up in the British government.

The announcement, adding that the King has approved the shifts, said Health Minister Aneurin Bevan will become Minister of Labour and National Service.

Labour Minister George Isaacs will become Minister of Pensions.

Hilary Marquand will become Minister of Health.

The announcement said: "It is proposed soon after Parliament reassembles to submit an Order-in-Council transferring certain functions from the Minister of Health to the Minister of Town and Country Planning."

NEW FUNCTIONS

According to the announcement, the Minister of Town and Country Planning will be called the "Town, Government and Planning" Ministry. The Minister who is Dr Hugh Dalton, will have these jobs: Housing and now building. Planning and the control and use of land.

General oversight of the work of local government. Financial responsibility towards local authorities.

The announcement said the Health Ministry will retain responsibility for the National Health Services but the new Minister will not sit in the Cabinet.

The statement said the changes in the functions of the Ministries probably will not become operative before the end of the financial year, since the will involve considerable reorganisation of staffs which will take some time.

Britain's financial year ends April 4.—Associated Press.

US TO FREEZE PRICES, WAGES

Washington, Jan. 17.

A high government source said on Wednesday that the US government is to order a general price and wage freeze within five or six days. The rollback of prices to a Jan. 1, 1951 level is under consideration.—Associated Press.

London & Washington Reactions To Reply

London, Jan. 17.

China's reply to the latest United Nations cease-fire proposals, issued by the New China News Agency tonight, has virtually ruled out the hope of a negotiated settlement of the Korean incident, it was feared in diplomatic quarters here.

Even though the Chinese reply does not amount to an outright rejection of the possibility of a cease-fire and negotiations, the counter-proposal issued by the Peking Government are certain to provoke the most extreme criticism in Washington, it was felt.

British observers summed up the latest Chinese conditions for a cease-fire as representing both a re-statement of those issued by the Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr Chou En-lai, on December 2 and an important hardening of the Chinese attitude.

Though the British Government is believed to be anxious to keep the exchange with Peking in prospect, it was recognised in diplomatic quarters here that the United States Government might now press for a prompt decision on its memorandum calling on the United Nations today to brand China as an aggressor.

This memorandum had, in effect, been pigeon-holed, pending a reply from Peking. While the Chinese Government may regard a cease-fire ahead of negotiation as a trap, the Western Governments have some reason to plead filibustering if they seek negotiations before a cease-fire.

The proposal for talks on Chinese soil must, of course, be expected to be entirely unacceptable to any government, such as that of the United States, which is not in relations with the Government of China.—Reuter.

UNACCEPTABLE

Washington, Jan. 17. The Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, said today that the counter-proposal for a Korean settlement "is unacceptable to the United States Government."

Mr Acheson issued this statement through his press office: "The Chinese Communist answer as reported in the press is a complete rejection of the United Nations' cease-fire proposal of January 13."

"The reported counter-proposal is unacceptable to the United States Government and, I have no doubt, will be to the United Nations generally."

His reply came little more than an hour after details of the Chinese statement began coming in. Normally, State Department officials are rather more reluctant to remark in any definite way on statements by other countries which are known here only through unofficial dispatches.—Reuter.

MR PEARSON'S VIEW

Ottawa, Jan. 17. Canada's External Affairs Minister Lester Pearson, said on Wednesday that the Chinese Communist counter-proposals for a Korean settlement appear to attach conditions that "would not be acceptable."

Mr Pearson said the Peking counter-proposals, as reported to the United Nations, "must be considered as amounting to rejection" of the UN proposal of Jan. 13 for a cease-fire in Korea.—Associated Press.

Peking Announces Her Terms For Korea Settlement Rejects Cease-Fire Proposal

London, Jan. 17.

Communist China tonight rejected the United Nations' Korea cease-fire proposals, demanded the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and said that a solution of the internal affairs of Korea should be left to the Korean people.

China's reply, signed by the Foreign Minister, Mr Chou En-lai, said that the purpose of the cease-fire proposals was merely to obtain a breathing space for United States troops.

The Chinese said that any negotiations must include the withdrawal of American troops from Formosa and of United States naval forces from the Taiwan Straits.

In his reply to the United Nations proposal, Mr Chou counter-proposed that a government conference be held to discuss the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea, the withdrawal of American forces

from the Formosa area, the legal status of Red China in the United Nations and allied Far Eastern problems.

He suggested that seven nations be represented at the conference: Communist China, Russia, Great Britain, the United States, France, India and Egypt.

Mr Chou's note was addressed to Mr David Owen, Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations, for transmission to Mr Roberto U. Arguello, Chairman of the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly.

CHOU'S NOTE

Mr Chou pointed out: (1) "The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China has always maintained and still maintains that a speedy conclusion of the war in Korea should be sought through negotiations among the nations concerned for a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem on the basis of a withdrawal from Korea of all foreign troops and of the solution of the internal affairs of Korea by the Korean people themselves, that the United States armed forces must be withdrawn from Taiwan, and that the representatives of the People's Republic of China must obtain their legitimate status in the United Nations. (2) "As is well known to all, these principles were mentioned in my statement of December 22, 1950, and were communicated by cable on the same day to Mr Entezam, President of the United Nations General Assembly."

BREATHING SPACE

(2) "The First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly without participation of the representative of the People's Republic of China, adopted on January 13, 1951, the principles concerning the Korean and other Far Eastern problems. "The basic point of these principles is still that negotiations among the nations concerned should be held only after a cease-fire in Korea. The purpose of the cease-fire is merely to obtain a breathing space for the United States troops. Therefore, no matter what the agenda and the substance of the negotiations are, if a cease-fire should be ar-

ranged without being preceded by negotiations to determine the conditions for a cease-fire, then the negotiations after the cease-fire would be drawn out in endless discussion without solving any problems.

AMBIGUOUS

(3) "Apart from this basic point the other principles were also very ambiguous. Furthermore, the so-called 'existing international obligations' were not clearly specified as the Cairo Declaration and the Potsdam Declaration.

UN Meeting Called

Lake Success, Jan. 18. The United Nations Political Committee has called a session for tomorrow evening to consider the situation caused by Peking's rejection of the "Commonwealth Plan" for a Korean cease-fire.

The meeting was called at the request of the United States to deal with the "crisis" caused by China's reply to the five-point plan backed by the Commonwealth F R I M E Ministers' conference and passed on to Peking by the United Nations Political Committee.—Reuter.

"This would be most favourable to the attempts to justify the maintenance by the United States of its aggressive position in Korea, Taiwan and other places in the Far East."

"We understand very well that it was out of a desire for peace that many nations in the United Nations agreed to these principles as adopted by the First Committee on January 13, 1951, but it must be pointed out that the principles of a cease-fire first and negotiations later is only advantageous to the maintenance and the extension of aggression by the United States and cannot possibly lead to a genuine peace."

The Peking reply was received in Chinese number (Contd. on Page 12, Col. 6)

FRY'S CHOCOLATE Sandwich



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Princess & Her Family



A new picture just released from Clarence House of Princess Elizabeth, Prince Philip and their two children, Prince Charles and Princess Anne. Princess Elizabeth, who is now in Malta, will fly back to England on Jan. 20. She plans to return to Malta after the Mediterranean Fleet, in which her husband commands the 1,430-ton frigate Magpie, finishes its Spring cruise at the end of March.—London Express Service.

Irish Strike Deadlock Continuing

Partial Paralysis Of Trade

Dublin, Jan. 17. All bids to break deadlocks in the Irish rail and bank strikes have failed.

The rail stoppage entered its 33rd day on Wednesday amid partial paralysis of trade and shortages of essential goods.

Meanwhile, the failure to end the strike of 6,000 bank officials through negotiation has depressed businessmen.

Both disputes are confined to the Republic and do not affect Northern Ireland.

The rail strike, which immobilises the State-run transport network, was called by the Irish Transport Union, claiming a 7,500 membership, in support of wage claims for a flat increase of 22 shillings weekly.

More money is also the spur in the bankmen's dispute. Talks to end the bank stoppage under High Court auspices were balked when strikers refused a bank demand that they return to work as a preliminary to negotiations on Tuesday.

Although there is plenty of cash in circulation, cattle dealers in the city markets on Wednesday had to draft cheques on the backs of envelopes. But many firms are becoming wary of accepting further cheques which they cannot cash.

Provincial corporations have called on the Dail to meet before its scheduled assembly on Feb. 14 to discuss the strikes.—Associated Press.

Pakistan Statement Surprises

Wellington, Jan. 17. The statement by the Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, yesterday that Australia and New Zealand might have sent their forces to Kashmir surprised most official quarters here today.

Any discussions which might have taken place between the New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr. Sidney Holland, in London and his Government here on the subject was evidently highly confidential.

There has been no suggestion among sources close to the Government here that such a proposal was afoot.

The Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Frederick Doherty, declined to comment on the Pakistan Premier's statement today. New Zealand has a very small regular Army and no forces readily available for security duty overseas. Special volunteer forces had to be raised for service in Korea and counter-insurgency duties in Japan.—Reuter.

LULL ON KOREA FRONT CONTINUES TO MYSTIFY UN

Communists Gathering Big Force North Of Suwon

Tokyo, Jan. 18. Allied raiders on Wednesday tested enemy strength along the Western front in Korea where a lull may soon be broken by a new Communist offensive.

The lack of Red pressure against Allied lines worried some United Nations field officers. One said the situation was very similar to that in late November when the Reds launched their Chongchon River offensive.

Chinese Communists at the time pulled back as far as 20 miles from the Allied front, built up a massive offensive force, turned the U.S. Eighth Army flank and sent Allied forces into retreat.

NEW STYLE EDUCATION IN PEKING

Bombay, Jan. 17. Communist China has set up a new educational institution, the People's Revolutionary Academy, commonly called the "Change Brain University."

About six thousand men and women between the ages of 30 and 50, and including former Kuomintang officials and technicians, have attended Peking's "change brain" university, says a Press Trust of India correspondent who recently spent several weeks in Peking.

The lecturers include members of the Politburo, the Communist Party boss, Mr. Liu Shao-chi, and other leading figures of the new regime.

The course lasts eight months (six days a week and 10 hours a day) after which the graduates are awarded diplomas which entitle them to jobs in the Government or to respectable citizenship in the Communist State.

Provincial revolutionary academies, affiliated to the Peking Academy, are also run by the Administration in Nanjing and Chungking.

The Revolutionary Academy gives lectures on "Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism" and offers practical training in the "Thought of Mao Tse-tung." Details of the courses and lectures are shrouded in secrecy, but a young Chinese engineer, whose identity cannot be disclosed, described the course as "sheer boredom."

But, he added, "it probably makes me secure in my job and my people free from the pestering security police."—Reuter.

Ask Draft Of Youths

Washington, Jan. 17. The Defence Secretary, General George Marshall, sent to Congress late today legislation to permit the calling up of all physically fit 18-year-old males for 27 months of military service.

General Marshall said the draft of 18-year-olds was required by "a world situation of great gravity and such unpredictability that we must be prepared for effective action, whether the challenge comes with the speed of sound or is delayed for a lifetime."

He promised that none of the youths would be sent into combat until they were "except in a dire emergency."—United Press.

American Diplomatic Talks On Near East

Washington, Jan. 17. The State Department said today that Mr. George McGhee, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, would preside at a week-long conference at Istanbul during Feb. 14-21, of United States Ambassadors assigned to the Near East.

The Department spokesman described the conference as the periodic routine assembly of United States diplomats to discuss all phases of American cultural, economic and political relations with nations of the Near East.

In addition to the United States mission chiefs in the Arab States, Israel, Greece, Turkey and Iran, Mr. Ely Palmer, American member of the United Nations Palestine Conciliation Commission, will participate in the talks.

Mr. Palmer's presence would indicate that there will be discussion of the uneasy armistice agreements between Israel and the Arab States. Likewise, the presence of Mr. Henry Grady promises thorough exploration of United States relations with Iran, with particular emphasis on recent Press

Aerial observers reported three Chinese armies with an estimated strength of 90,000 men gathered between Red-held Seoul and the air base town of Suwon, 17 miles South. Another Chinese army in the Seoul area brought the total of massing Reds to 120,000.

Camouflaged Red supplies were detected 12 miles North and six miles Northwest of Suwon.

The Allies sent out strong patrols along the Western front to keep the Communists off balance and to take the elements of surprise out of any planned all-out Red offensive.

One tank-led United Nations probing unit caught an estimated 1,000 Chinese Reds near Suwon and, with help from Allied warplanes, killed about half of them.

Associated Press correspondent Jim Becker reported that two Allied companies drove into Suwon from different directions, caught Chinese troops in the open without guns, and mowed them down with machine-guns and Garand rifles. Ten Allied tanks headed the Allied probing units.

The strike was so swift that Allied casualties were light. After an hour of fighting the U.N. ground troops withdrew to a defence line 500 yards South of Suwon and called in planes.—Associated Press.

GHOST ARMY

Korea, Jan. 17. Front line fighting units draw a defence perimeter entirely around themselves at night for protection against an enemy ghost army which stalks through the snow-crusts peaks and in the ice-bound valleys of Central Korea is like that of the wagon train drivers who braved the dangers of the old American west.

In daylight, American traffic crowds roads and mountain passes while patrols probe valleys and villages. But when darkness falls, vehicles and darkened trails, vehicles and patrols pull into an established defence perimeter, and like the pioneers who parked their wagons in a circle, they throw up defences against enemy attacks from all directions.

Air reconnaissance is of little help among these snow-covered peaks, some of which tower 4,000 feet. The well-equipped North Korean wear remarkable white snow capes which, when held over their heads, make them invisible from any distance. After they slip through the United Nations lines, they disappear. Occasionally the ghosts are found very much alive. Usually they are hiding in daylight in a mud-butt village which was deserted long ago by fleeing refugees.

BULL'S EYES

Chance harassment by friendly artillery has flushed some villages obviously giving shelter to the enemy. The High Command has ordered the troops to burn them. Air strikes with napalm have also been ordered on villages in remote rear areas where the ghost army might be hiding. Every possible step is being taken to make a real ghost of an elusive enemy.—United Press.

REDS ATTACK

Tokyo, January 17. Communist troops today jabbed at United Nations lines on the western and central fronts and one small Red patrol reached the Osan area as the Allies braced themselves for an attack expected after China had refused to cease fire.

Aerial reconnaissance indicated that a massive Red army may be moving into position for an attack somewhere along the United Nations defence line across the Korean peninsula from the Osan-Suwon area in the west to an undisclosed point in the east. The peninsula is 140 miles wide at this area just north of the 38th Parallel.

Thus far, no large Communist units were discovered, but many small groups were seen moving south and several slipped into United Nations lines.

The Eighth Army reported that one patrol was observed in the Osan area early on Wednesday. Osan is 14 miles south of Suwon from which an American tank and infantry force withdrew on Tuesday night after killing an estimated 600 men.

bers of a Communist regiment it surprised there.

A United Nations reconnaissance unit drove off a small Red force near Osan, 10 miles east of Suwon after a 30-minute air fight in which two Communists were killed.

MOVING AT NIGHT

United Press correspondent William Burton, quoting air observers' reports, listed several Communist units sighted in the Suwon area, including artillery and mortar units.

Burton also reported that air observers in the east central area found United Nations troops under the fire of an estimated 2,000 Reds eight miles east of United Nations-held Yongwol, railroad and highway town east of Wouju.

Pilots claimed an estimated 400 Red troops killed or wounded in snow-covered mountains and valleys and even in the comparatively flat lands of the Osan-Suwon area. It appeared that the Communists were moving at night as much as possible to avoid air attacks.—United Press.

Quirino Withdraws Appointment

Manila, Jan. 18. Malacanang Palace has made public a letter by President Quirino to Mr. Claro Recto, former Justice of the Supreme Court, withdrawing Mr. Recto's appointment as Philippine Ambassador to Spain after the latter declined the post due to the disapproval of leaders of the Opposition Nacionalista Party.

The Opposition Party, of which Mr. Recto is a member, advised him to refuse the appointment on the grounds that the President had not had prior consultation with Nacionalista leaders regarding the post. Mr. Recto's appointment already had been approved by Madrid.

The President is now considering another man but has not indicated who may be named. Mr. Quirino told Mr. Recto his rejection of the post showed no preference to take the advice of his Party "over the call of the constitutional representatives of your people."

The President said it was apparent that "other interests have made it difficult for you and me to carry out our honest intentions, establishing a very poor precedent, to the great embarrassment of our Government."—United Press.

Pakistan Naval Visit

Melbourne, Jan. 17. Sir Dallas Brooks, Governor of Victoria today called officially on the Pakistan Navy frigates, Shamsher and Sind, which arrived here yesterday.

The frigates are visiting Australia for the celebration of the Commonwealth's Jubilee this year. Sailors, who were given shore leave soon after their ships berthed yesterday, rushed to department stores to buy souvenirs. The ships' companies will march through Melbourne on Friday, Jan. 19.—Reuter.

Her Back Matches Her Hairstyle



An unusual hairdressing competition was held in Berlin recently with the theme of "Fancy Dress Hairstyles." This girl mannequin has a silver and gold basket of flowers painted on her back to match her silver-gold hairstyle designed for fancy dress parties.—London Express Service.

COMMONWEALTH RUNS INTO SNAGS IN FRAMING JOINT POLICY

London, Jan. 17. The shaping of foreign policy decisions by the non-Communist powers is becoming more and more involved as the present world crisis develops.

Both the London Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers and President Truman's New Year message to Congress illustrated the impossibility of even the greatest individual powers or groups of powers taking major decisions in isolation.

President Truman squarely told the American public that they can no longer expect this luxury because the danger to the whole non-Communist world can only be met through energetic joint action by the United States and her allies in Europe and the Far East.

The Commonwealth Premiers, in their discussions of policy in the Far East, quickly discovered that any formulation of a joint Commonwealth policy bristled with difficulties, partly because of the divergence of views between these members who recognised the Peking Government and those who did not, but partly also because of a widespread feeling that even a joint Commonwealth policy represented too incomplete an approach to a decision of this magnitude.

The task of the Commonwealth Conference was not simplified by the circulation of the United States memorandum calling for condemnation of China inside the United Nations, as an aggressor, the imposition of economic sanctions against her and the withdrawal of recognition from the Peking Government if it did not accept a cease-fire in Korea.

This American desire to see Communist China proclaimed an aggressor before any possibility of a total United Nations withdrawal from Korea is imminent, cut sharply across the Commonwealth view that nothing hasty should be done to slam the door on the admittedly remote chance of a negotiated settlement in which China would take part.

Washington certainly understands the desire of many United Nations powers to avoid precipitating an extension of the Korean war.

The Commonwealth powers also certainly appreciate the argument contained in the American circular, and repeated in the Truman message, appealing for a firm rejection by the United Nations of any hint of appeasing China because she happens to be a big aggressor and not a little one.

Meanwhile, with the likelihood on the East, negotiations for a resumption of direct talks between America, Britain and France and the Soviet Union

on German problems and related questions continue to move slowly.

General Dwight Eisenhower's first lightning visit to Europe as Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic armies and the talks in Bonn between the Federal Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, and the three Western High Commissioners on Germany's role in the defence of Western Europe are reminders that the Western Powers are not losing sight of the defence problems of Europe.

The difficulties which must be surmounted are still formidable. But some officials and observers here believe that the long-term prospects of a re-created German force based on Ruhr industries are already worrying enough to Moscow to make her genuinely anxious to bring about direct talks with the West, despite Western disclaimers of any intention of re-creating a German national army.—Reuter.

ATTEMPT ON "IKE" DENIED

Vienna, Jan. 17. Rumours that there had been an attempt to assassinate General Dwight D. Eisenhower were so strong in Vienna today that the evening newspaper, the Weltpress, published a denial of them.

News agencies and newspaper offices were pestered by telephone callers who wanted to know if the rumours were true.

General Eisenhower, the North Atlantic Supreme Commander, left Lisbon by air for Rome tonight after a rushed day of defence talks with Portuguese Government and military leaders.

The smiling General told journalists surrounding his plane that he had "a wonderful day in Portugal. Everything was perfect."

During the day General Eisenhower had separate talks with the Prime Minister, Dr. Salazar, and the Foreign Minister, Dr. Paulo Cunha. He also had talks with the Defence Minister.—Reuter.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN



By Leo Falk and Phil Davis

Italian Reds Rebel

Rome, Jan. 17. Three Parliamentary members of the Italian Socialist Party today rebelled against the pro-Communist line followed by their leader.

In a motion submitted to a five-day Congress of the Italian Socialist Party, opening at Bologna today, they urged the party to adopt a "new and realistic" policy of caution.

Signor Pietro Nenni's party claims a membership of 700,000.—Reuter.

CONFLICT OVER U.S. ALLIANCE TERMS

Washington, Jan. 17. The Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, said today that there was no legal obligation on the United States, as an Atlantic Pact partner, to send troops to Europe.

He told reporters that the United States had undertaken to discuss and work out with its treaty partners the steps necessary to make effective Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty, which obliges signatories to regard an attack on one partner as an attack on all.

The New York Times said the President should consult Congress on questions of sending troops overseas although he has "ample power" under the Constitution to do so.

The chief reason for obtaining Congressional approval is that "a policy so crucial as this cannot be so successful in its purposes as it should be unless it commands bi-partisan support in this country and unless bi-partisan support has been demonstrated beyond all possible doubt."

WHOLLY NEGATIVE

The paper said the "wholly negative" Wherry resolution should be put aside in favour of a more positive statement on the issue.

The Times proposed that the key test vote in the Senate should be on a resolution, which "would put the Senate on record as believing American troops should be sent to Europe for the purpose of strengthening the defensive alliance of the free nations against the threat of further Soviet aggression. It said this resolution would be not be debated until General Eisenhower returns from Europe. It said: "Assuming a favourable report on the part of Eisenhower, there will be every good reason to look forward with confidence to the result."—United Press.

Nehru's Talks In Paris

Paris, Jan. 17. The Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, and the French Ministers he would see during his stay in Paris, would discuss Indo-China, said a French Foreign Office spokesman today.

Afterwards a statement would be issued explaining the nature of the talks, he said, "and I hope some light may be thrown on the situation."—Reuter.

Shock For Nisei Handed Out By US Appeal Court

San Francisco, Jan. 17. About 4,000 American-born Japanese who renounced U.S. citizenship during World War Two will have to prove they are loyal to this country if they want their citizenship restored.

The U.S. Court of Appeals today reversed an earlier ruling which held that Nisei (American-born Japanese) who renounced their citizenship while confined at the Tule Lake, California, detention camp during the war, did so under duress and compulsion of imperial war-mongers among their countrymen.

U.S. Attorney J. Howard McGrath had held that 4,315 of these renouncers were dangerous enemy aliens and should be deported to Japan.

In a trial last year, the Japanese appealed on the ground that they were coerced into a mental condition causing them to execute documents renouncing American citizenship.

Federal Judge Louis E. Goodman then ruled that each renunciation was null and void, and that each be cancelled, that each plaintiff be restored to U.S. citizenship.

But the Appeal Court declared

New Delhi Worried By Defence Position On Northern Borders

Kalimpong, India, Jan. 17.

The Indian Defence Minister, Sardar Baldev Singh, was reported today hurrying Northward to bulwark his country's Northern frontier against the threat of expanding Chinese Communist operations.

An informed source said that Baldev Singh and his party were en route to Gangtok, capital of Sikkim, Indian princely protectorate.

At Gangtok, there is to be a conference with representatives of Sikkim and adjoining Bhutan which border Red-invaded Tibet.

America To Double Air Forces

Washington, Jan. 17. Lieutenant-General Edwards, Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff, said on Wednesday the Air Force was being built to a strength of 95 to 100 air groups—about double its pre-Korean size.

General Edwards' statement, made before a House Armed Services sub-committee, was the first official word of the Air Force's latest goals.

It had been announced previously that the goal was substantially more than 80 air groups. Before the Korean war, the Air Force had 48 groups.

General Edwards did not fix a target date for reaching the new goal. However, Air Force sources said it was hoped the new strength could be reached between Jan. 1 and July 1, 1953.—United Press.

Oerlikon's Sales To Egypt

Dernie, Jan. 17. The Swiss Oerlikon Gun Works today denied reports from Egypt, in connection with the pending trial of high Egyptian officials, that the company had benefited from illicit gains through the sale of arms to the Egyptian Government.

The Oerlikon company stated that the sale of Oerlikon guns and a number of rifles to the Egyptian Government had been completely straight forward.

The cannons had already been made by the Spanish Government's works at Reinos, in Northern Spain, but technicians from the Oerlikon works had gone there to supervise the manufacture of these guns.

This had raised the price of the cannons but the Egyptian Government was well aware of this and had accepted the estimates submitted. The company added that the account had been settled by the Egyptian Government and said that if there had been any internal irregularities in Egypt, it was something of which the Oerlikon company knew absolutely nothing.—Reuter.

Treaties by which India undertook their defence were signed recently.

But arrangements are said to have been made for his inspection of the registration of Tibetans entering India and also night operations by frontier guards.

Indian Government officials were represented as worried by reports of the collapse of the Tibet Eastern defence and of the unopposed Chinese advance.

(In London today, India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru told reporters he did not consider the Red Chinese entry into Tibet a military threat to India, but he added India liked neither the act nor the way it was done, because "it does bring into the situation certain rather new factors which may cause trouble.")

SERIOUS PROBLEM There was no official confirmation of the stories of Red penetrations into Assam and Nepal, nor was there any information as to whether the invading Communists were Chinese or Tibetans.

Some sources here report the Communists have entered Assam and Nepal in frontier areas the Chinese claim as their own.

Informants said, India was being faced suddenly with a serious if not impossible task of preventing infiltrations along the almost 1,000 miles of border from Nepal to Burma.

This area of tremendous mountain ranges, large rivers and jungle is unexplored for the most part, with the inhabitants possibly having closer cultural ties with Tibet and China than with India.

Tibet's Chumbi Valley thrusts dagger-like between Sikkim and Bhutan, and presumably would make it easy for the Communists to operate in the area.

Tibet's refugee Dalai Lama has been in the Chumbi Valley town of Yatung, 16 miles from the Indian frontier, since Jan. 2.—Associated Press.

Middle East Defence Discussions

London, Jan. 17. The meeting between the Egyptian Ambassador in London, Abdul Fattah Amr Pasha, and the Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, concluded the informal talks on Middle East defence problems which have been a by-product of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. It was understood in usually well-informed diplomatic quarters here tonight.

Today's talks were the second during the Pakistan Premier's present visit to London.

In usually well informed quarters here it was thought that Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan had given Amr Pasha an account of the provisional conclusions about the defence of the Middle East which emerged from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in the belief that it may influence better Anglo-Egyptian relations on the defence of the Suez Canal and the Middle East generally.—Reuter.

U.S. "BOMBERS" INTERCEPTED

Lakenheath, England, Jan. 17. It was disclosed today that British jet fighters "intercepted" United States B-36 bombers over England after the Americans had dropped "moke-bombs" atomic and hydrogen bombs in the Atlantic Ocean.

The B-36s, whose announced ability to deliver atom bombs anywhere in the world has been questioned by the United States Navy, arrived after a flight of 5,000 miles and crews disclosed that British jets carried out an interception mission over Britain at more than 30,000 feet.—United Press.

Premier Goes For Check-Up

London, Jan. 17. Mr. Don S. Senanayake, the Prime Minister of Ceylon, had a heart examination at King's College Hospital here today.

The 68-year-old Prime Minister, who has been attending the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London, was seen by Dr. Samuel Oram, a Harley Street specialist. A member of his staff said: "The Prime Minister is quite well but felt that an examination before he returned home would do no harm."—Reuter.

Anti-Eisenhower Outburst

Rome, Jan. 17. Italy's 2,000,000-member Communist party called for a general strike and widespread demonstrations in protest against General Dwight Eisenhower's visit to Rome on Wednesday.

Thousands of police are ready to disperse any Communist demonstrations. Security measures are the strictest since the war.—United Press.

Liaquat Ali Calls On Attlee

London, Jan. 17. The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Liaquat Ali Khan, cancelled plans to return to Karachi tonight and is now tentatively planning to leave on Friday.

Liaquat Ali Khan visited the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, last night to thank him for the Commonwealth Premier's earnest attempt to help solve the Kashmir dispute and greatly regretted leaving London with the deadlock still unsolved.

Meanwhile, the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, who left London this morning, said Liaquat Ali Khan had said things he ought not to have said in disclosing the Commonwealth Premier's proposals for Kashmir.

"It is not usual to disclose private conversations," he added.

Liaquat Ali Khan said he was returning to Karachi because the people's impatience was reaching the limit concerning Kashmir and public opinion was steadily mounting towards boiling point.—United Press.

Soviet Property Transferred

Moscow, Jan. 17. Tass News Agency reported today that all Soviet properties in Manchuria and rearmament were transferred to the Chinese People's Republic according to provisions of the Soviet-Chinese agreement concluded last year.

Tass said the properties transferred in the course of last year by the Joint Soviet-Chinese Commission include those held temporarily or rented in Manchuria and all buildings in the former military districts of Feking.—United Press.

France Appoints Madrid Envoy

Paris, Jan. 17. The French Government has advised the Spanish Government of its desire to re-establish full diplomatic relations and has submitted for the latter's approval the name of a high French Foreign Office official to be the French Ambassador in Madrid. It was learned after today's Cabinet meeting.

The Minister of Information, M. Albert Gazier, told reporters that official agreement from Madrid has not yet been received. French Socialist opposition within the Cabinet to this appointment appears now to have been overcome.—Reuter.

Monon For Paris

London, Jan. 17. The Indian High Commissioner in London, Mr. Krishna Menon, will be flying to Paris tonight to take part in the meetings of heads of Indian missions in Europe, over which the Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, will preside.—Reuter.

COUNTING VOTES IN MOSCOW



A picture from behind the Iron Curtain shows members of the commission of election precinct No. 23 Stalin District, Moscow, where Generalissimo Stalin was candidate to the Moscow Soviet of Working People's Deputies, counting ballot papers after Deputies' election.—London Express Service.

Hoping For Solution Of Indo-Pakistani Dispute

London, Jan. 17. Mr Robert G. Menzies, the Australian Prime Minister, disclosed here today that it was his proposal that British Commonwealth troops should be used in Kashmir to maintain order during a plebiscite to decide the State's future.

Mr Menzies was speaking here at a press conference about the informal talks on Kashmir which took place in London between the Commonwealth Prime Ministers.

He said that if the Kashmir problem were not solved, "I believe the consequences will be very far-reaching."

Mr Menzies said he agreed with the view that the difficulty did not appear to be insuperable. "I still believe the Kashmir problem can be straightened out," he stated.

Mr Menzies made his statement about Commonwealth troops in reply to a direct question on this subject.

He said: "Our proposal was that the internal and external security of Kashmir should be attended to by a mixed Commonwealth force. Indeed, this was my own proposal."

They had a continuing desire to help. If they could at any time help towards a solution they would do so.

Mr Menzies said: "We know that anything which leads to differences in the Indian sub-continent is bad for us and for the world."

Mr Menzies said he feared that there was no prospect of another attempt being made by the Commonwealth countries to solve the Kashmir problem before the dispute went to the United Nations.

Discussing possible Japanese rearmament, Mr Menzies said: "Australia regards the matter as one affecting our own national security and we would distrust deeply any measure of Japanese rearmament which would threaten the security of Australia."

"A good deal depends upon the controls that would be instituted in any rearmament and on the relationship in which we would find ourselves with the other Pacific powers."

PACIFIC FACT Mr Menzies said that Australia did not present any proposals for a Pacific Pact to the Prime Ministers' Conference because the idea of a Pact turned largely upon the attitude and point of view of the United States.

Australia would continue with her immigration programme aiming at about 200,000 immigrants each year. This would be in spite of the demands of a rearmament programme coming on top of great peace-time developments. The problem of reconciling all the requirements was, he said, "acute."

Australia had the same difficulty as Britain in preparing for war and at the same time.

New Carrier

Washington, Jan. 17. The House of Representatives voted approval today for the United States Navy to build a 57,000-ton aircraft carrier capable of launching atom bomb-carrying aircraft.—Reuter.

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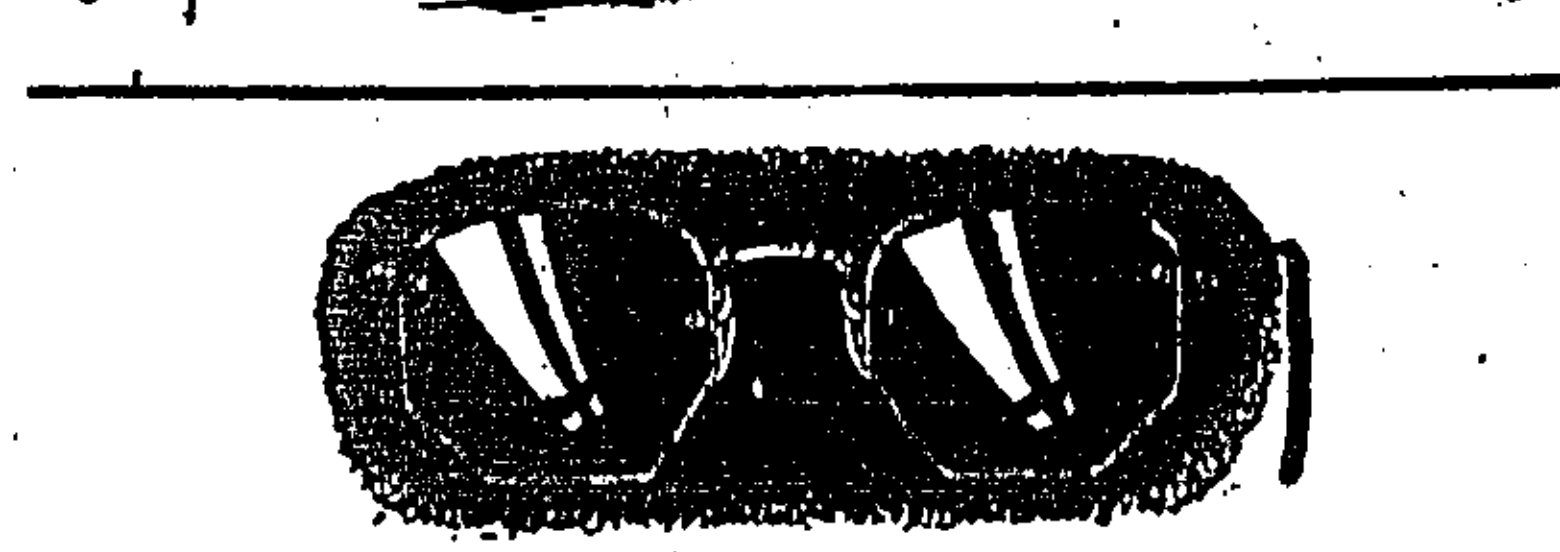
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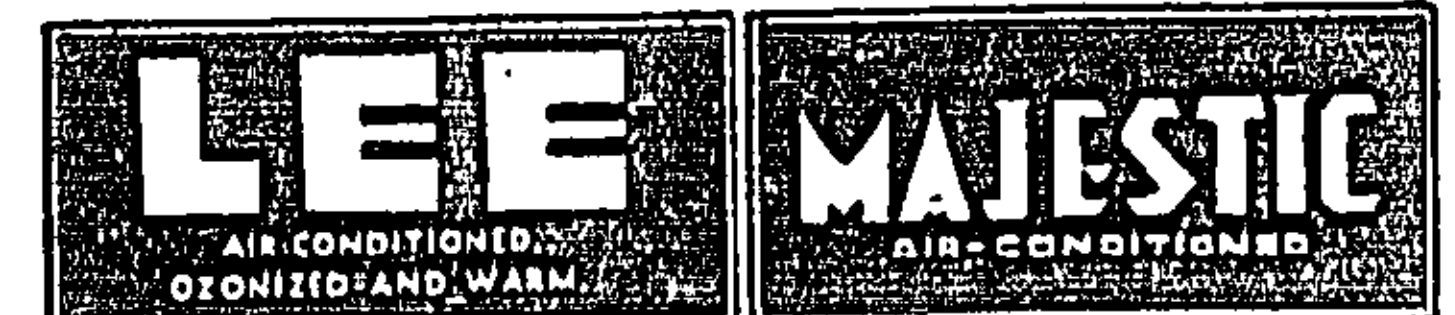
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DON

TUESDAY

IDDON'S DIARY

THE State Department
tells me that our re-
cent prediction here
that the "America First
Follies" would be a flop was
broadcast by the "Voice of
America" to Europe and
Asia.

Good. I hope it penetrated
the Iron Curtain, the Bamboo
Fence, and the Great Wall of
China.

I forecast the same failure
for Robert Taft's "Isolationist's
Delight," an even more ex-
treme show which has just
opened.

Europeans, Russians, and
Asians should not be deluded
by the furious debate here.
President Truman's State of
the Union speech spoils the
American purpose far more
accurately than Robert Taft's
timidities.

There will be no withdrawal
to Michigan moats, Missouri
Maginot Lines, or Dakota dit-
ches if Europeans demonstrate
the energy and ability to help
themselves.

The Hoovers, Kennedys, and
Tafts are splitting the Re-
publican Party more than dis-
uniting the States. They are
the stockade-thinkers, hum-
ming "I saw a puddy
cat a-crawling on me" in-
stead of the Battle Hymn of
the Republic.

Watch what Eisenhower does,
not what Hoover and Taft say.

More dangerous than the
players in the "America First
Follies" and "Isolationist's De-
light" are the script writers of
"The Elegant Exit." They are
scrutinizers and scholars taking
apart piece by piece, the pact
and pledges and alliances the
United States has signed.

They will fail

THEY are out to prove under
Clause 7, Section 19, Item
23, Article 1006 that America
never promised anything any-
where. They are determined
to show that paragraphs A, B,
C and sentences X, Y, Z are
loop-holes and escape-hatches
making unnecessary the dis-
patch abroad of a single soldier
or a tin of Spam.

These are the sinister split-
ters of American foreign pol-
icy, but they will fail too.

All the counselors of with-
drawal are famous wrong-
guessers. Herbert Hoover,
Joseph Kennedy, Robert Taft
have a record of being wrong
on practically everything.

In New York it is Big
Brother York; but I see no

large evidence of brotherly
love. Almost everyone seems
to be taking potshots at the
unfortunate United Nations.

My American friends say to
me: "Why is practically every-
thing left to the U.S.? We
finance the outfit, we sent al-

Eisenhower deeds mean more than the wordiness of Hoover and Taft

most all the troops to Korea,
we carry the load everywhere.
Why? What gives?"

So the stress is on nation-
alism, on the Stars and Stripes.

The big corporations, seizing
the topical moment, are natu-
rally shouting the praises of
capitalism and the American
way of life. Whole-page adver-
tisements in the newspapers
and magazines make invidious
comparisons with lesser breeds
who have only one egg a week,
a few ounces of meat, and
scarcely any milk coats or
glittering, convertible coupes, a
mere handful of television sets,
only one bathroom per house,
and no buildings taller than ten
storeys.

I plead guilty to the charge.
We also have fewer sleeping-
pills, benzadrine drops, aspirin
tablets, vitamin pills, tonics,
hypodermic syringes, and psy-
chiatrists' couches.

My own theory is that the
American inferiority complex
has now evolved into a superio-
rity complex.

The struggling peoples of
Asia are often regarded as
faceless herds; the Europeans
are sometimes seen as Socialist
slackers.

Let us be tolerant. There
is much to contend with here.
A few weeks ago the cost of a
hair-cut suddenly rose to \$8.
(There is no charge for looking
at yourself in the mirror), and
now the price of making a
telephone call has risen to 10
cents (Bd.). If you phone from
a hotel or through a private
switchboard the price is 15. 6d.
Then Governor Thomas E.
Dewey has been curdling local
blood. Mr Dewey wants power

to confiscate homes, com-
munications, railway lines, pri-
vate cars, newspapers, radio
stations, and public utilities.

He wants to conscript man-
power to take over banks,
evacuate cities, and regulate
all food and other vital mate-
rials. He wants martial law
before the atom-bombs fall,
and he seems to think they
will fall.

Mind you, all this is just for
New York State, which Dewey
runs.

No President has ever asked
what Mr Dewey demands, and
the Governor's overall grab-
bag is embarrassing the Legis-
lature.

But at least he sees the dan-
ger and is not hiding in Her-
bert Hoover's ivory (Waldorf)
tower or Robert Taft's timid
trench.

Another trier

THE amazing Mr Dewey now
has taken to outbidding
President Truman, and doing
it the day before. The two-
time Presidential loser may be
the third-try winner.

Dewey certainly dominates
the New York news. Other
contenders and belligerents
trail, though Joe Louis seems
to have regained his punch.
He pounded Freddie Beshore
to a pulp in Detroit the other
day, and his comeback is now
accepted as a serious threat to
the champion, Ezzard Charles.
Louis, trimmed down to 210lb.,
no longer resembles a cart-
horse. His left is wicked and
his right is explosive.

The build-up for the come-
back is on, but a better fight,
in my view, would be between
Charles and Ray Robinson.

Fashions provide some res-
pite. The slogan is: Girls who
are able wear sable, and the
career women are decked in
this most expensive fur.

The Isolationists grumble
that America is in everything
up to her axle, and it is
plunging, and the international-
ists buy Churchillian bow-
lers decorated with tobacco-
brown veils and synthetic cigar
in the hatband.

SNEEZING NOT A BLESSING

The British Government's anti-sneezing press and
poster campaign is shortly due to begin. Exports rocken
that sneezing in public buildings, offices, factories, theatres,
trains, etc., spreads colds which cost about £20,000,000
a year in absence from work or reduced output. The
dangerous sneezes are those which occur through the
mouth, when 100,000 cold germs may be expelled at over
100 mph.

The violence of sneezes,
however, often has other
effects than the mere
spread of germs. There
was ex-war veteran William
Darnell, of Illinois, for in-
stance. During a severe
cold he emitted a particu-
larly violent "atishoo,"
which brought down his
nose a bullet doctors had
never been able to remove
since he was shot in the
head 20 years before.

There was too, the hospital
patient who sneezed so hard that
the shoulder blade was displaced.
As he was being given a whiff
of ether prior to an operation he
sneezed again and the bone
snapped back into place.

Less happy results of a sneeze
were enjoyed by Leonora
Carloti, once a famous Italian
prima donna, when making her
English debut. She was engaged
at enormous expense, and the
producer gave front row seats to
his friends on condition that
they applauded every appear-
ance she made.

Everything proceeded very
smoothly until one of the front
row friends sneezed as the singer

Florida Beach stars are less
revealing, and the bare Bikini
suits have been banished.

With the stars

THE entertainment news
starts happily. Gracie
Fields cables me: "Dear Don, I
love America and Americans,
but definitely remain a Brit-
isher. Happy New Year. Love
to you, Gracie." Thanks, lass.
This rebuts reports here that
our girl was becoming an
American citizen.

I've received no word from
Angela Lansbury on the same
subject. Sarah Churchill and
husband Anthony Beauchamp
have taken a New York apart-
ment, but Beauchamp says:
"We've fallen in love with
Hollywood so much that we
hope to make it our future
home."

George Sanders wants to
play opposite Mary Martin in
a London company of "South
Pacific," the hit musical.

Cecil Beaton, now in New
York, tells me he may take a
Jamaican holiday.

Rudolf Bing is such a success
he is even having editorials
written about him. Bing, a
belletrist in British understate-
ment, says: "Opera is becoming
more secure in the United
States." Certainly since he
came here.

Plaudits to George Elvin,
general secretary of Britain's
Association of Cinematograph
and Allied Technicians. His
article in the current mammoth
anniversary issue of Variety
states the British case in the
film world with tremendous
candour.

Hand of welcome

LADY MONCRIEFFE has cal-
led on me to ask support
from journalists, show people,
and businessmen to establish a
hostel in London for G.I.s. Her
bond-of-friendship plan for
American soldiers in England
deserves to succeed.

Biggest money-making film
of last year was "Samson and
Delilah."

Jack Hylton, now here, will
take "Kiss Me, Kate" to Lon-
don. It will be a success.

In entertainment they say a
woman needs talent and a good
figure. If she hasn't got much
of the former she needs plenty
of the latter.

The latest New Year toast—
May 1951 be followed by 1952.

Footnote: Only a very ma-
ture nation could care more
about the Stone than the Bomb.

Knarf and Hanid's Trip

—They Travel Without Leaving the House—

By MAX TRELL

"WELL," said Knarf, the
Shadow with the turned-
about nose, to his star Hanid,
"let's go on a trip... on a long
trip."

"Oh! We can't, Knarf! It's
raining so we can't go outside
today. And besides, it's near
dinner-time, so we can't go
away for very long even if we
could go out!"

Knarf smiled. "I didn't mean
to go outside at all. Let's take
our long trip right inside here."

"In the house?"
"Yes, in the house!"
"But where can we go?"

"First," said Knarf, "we'll
climb up to the top of a moun-
tain. Then we'll explore a cave.
Then we'll look at a lake and
a waterfall. Then—but I guess
if we see all those things our
trip will take until dinner time.
Let's start out right now!"

Climb to Top

Hanid, who didn't think that
it was possible to climb to the
top of a mountain, explore a
cave, and see a lake and a
waterfall, all inside the house,
nevertheless followed after her
brother. "I'm sure you're
fooling me," she kept saying.

"Do you know where we are
now?" Knarf said.

"Of course I do! We're in the
hallway, going toward the
stairs!"

"Oh, no we're not," replied
Knarf. "We're hiking along
Corridor Road. Look, there's
Umbrella Hill!"

"Pooh, that's just an umbrella
stand," said Hanid.

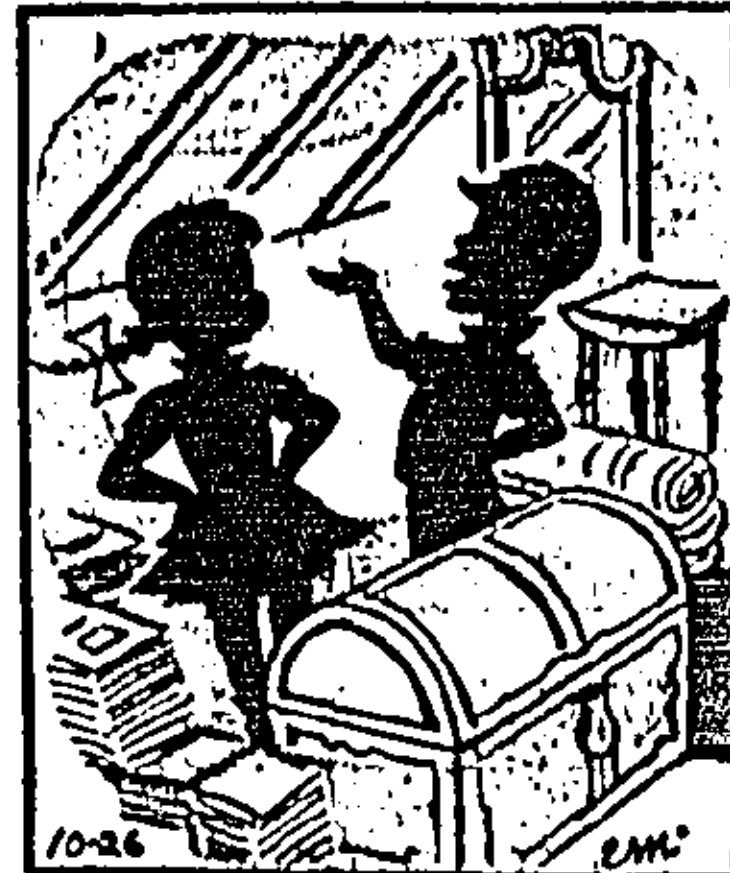
"And there's the Forest of
Mighty Ferns!"

"Pooh again!" said Hanid.
"That's just a clay pot with a
fern in it, standing on a table!"

"And now," said Knarf, "we
start climbing up to the top of
Attic Mountain!"

"Pooh for the third time!
We're just going up the stairs!
And it isn't a mountain at all.
It's just the attic!"

But by the time they reached
the attic and Knarf had pointed
out the view over the plains
and jungles from the rain-
spattered attic window (the
plains and jungles were the
backyard and the flower-beds),
Hanid was beginning to see
things the way Knarf saw them.
"Where are we going now?"
she asked Knarf as they started
down the stairs again.



Knarf pointed out the sights.

"Into the Mammoth Cave of
Ourhouse. Follow me!"

Then they reached the dark
cellar. "This is the cave," said
Knarf, waving his arms around
at all the old trunks, and stacks
of magazines, and the rolled-
up hammock and swing. "It's
filled with buried treasure. But
we aren't allowed to take any
of it away!"

"It's quite hot in this cave,"
said Hanid.

A Volcano

"There must be a volcano in
this cave," said Knarf. "Yes—
there it is!" And he pointed
excitedly to the furnace-heater.
"We'll give it our name because
we discovered it. Let's call it
the Hanid-Knarf Volcano!"

Hanid thought that was a very
fine idea, and was proud to have
her name on a newly-discovered
volcano in a cave, even though
the cave was only a cellar and
the volcano was nothing but the
furnace-heater!

"And now! Where's the lake?
Where's the waterfall?" said
Hanid.

Knarf showed Hanid them,
too. The lake was Bathtub Lake
and the waterfall was Hot'n'Cold
Shower!

"Oh Knarf, it was a wonderful
trip!" Hanid admitted as they
heard Mother's voice calling
everyone to dinner. "It was
quite long. We saw a great
many marvelous sights (which
I've seen many times before,
of course, but never knew they
were all so marvelous). And
now we're back home just in
time for dinner!"

"We're back home," said
Knarf, "because we didn't even
leave home. There's nothing
like a trip through the Land
of Ourhouse—especially on a
rainy day!"

Rupert's Autumn Primrose—27



The old gentleman smiles at
Rupert's eagerness and invites him
to stay for lunch. The little bear
thanks him politely and, showing
his bag of sandwiches, asks if he
may start his search at once, so
Mary shows him round the garden,
and they reach a part where the
grass is very high. "We never
see anything interesting."



touch this corner," says Mary. "It
just grows wild." "What is this
small tunnel through the grass?"
murmurs Rupert. "It looks as if
jack has come this way, too. Let's
go and see." He pushes his way
through, but Mary hangs back. "I
must go and join grandpa," she
says. "Be sure and let us know
if you find anything interesting."

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Letter from the wife, taking care of her sick sister in
New York—says she's seeing all the sights and the shows
—first real vacation she's had in years!"

FERD'NAND

Change for the Worst

By Mik



BAKED HONEY CUSTARD

I CAN SPARE A COUPLE OF EGGS FOR SOME CUSTARD

WHAT'S THE HONEY FOR?

THAT'S FOR A CHANGE INSTEAD OF SUGAR

MIX TOGETHER...

2 SLIGHTLY BEATEN EGGS
1/2 TEACUPFUL LIQUID HONEY
1/8 LEVEL TEASPOON BAIT AND A PINCH OF CINNAMON

ADD SLOWLY

1 PINT OF COLD SCALDED MILK, STIRRING TILL THE HONEY DISSOLVES

POUR INTO

CUSTARD CUPS

AND BAKE IN

A MODERATE OVEN TILL FIRM—IT TAKE 25-30 MINUTES—THEN SERVE COLD

ARE WE FACING THE CRACK-UP OF THE FAMILY?

by **GEOFFREY GORER**
Anthropologist, author and world traveller.

THE family in England has probably been more completely transformed in the last half-century than during all the remainder of recorded history. Above all, the family has shrunk, shrunk in the number of persons involved, shrunk in the functions it has to perform, shrunk in the satisfactions it can normally give.

This shrunken, decapitated and truncated family moreover is asked to bear almost the same weight of emotion, of love and frustrations as the large family it has displaced; this is perhaps asking for more than human beings can support; and if the family does not survive it is very unlikely that society will survive either.

Up till the beginning of the twentieth century the family had a great number of functions. It was the chief, and in most cases the only, institution for rearing, educating and training children. It was the only institution for looking after the aged and the lonely; children were an insurance against hunger and neglect when one's working days were done.

The family was a co-operative working unit, in which every member played a role.

The first breach in this traditional picture probably took place in the nineteenth century, when universal education became compulsory. The use of child labour in factories was a modification, but the small child was still contributing to the family though he or

she was working outside the home, instead of inside; but when the child was taken away to school, one of the family's important functions, that of education, was removed. And because the children had a different education, to the parents, there was a much bigger gap between the generations than there had been previously. And when these children grew up, their parents were strangers to them in a way which was probably not true of older generations, and the children seem to have regarded the bother and expense of looking after them in their old age.

State takes over

At the beginning of the twentieth century, with the institution of the first old-age pensions, a second most important function was handed over to the State. The impersonal "they," started becoming responsible for the old and the sick; the family was decapitated; it began to consist of two generations only instead of three or even four as in earlier times.

This trend was brutally accelerated during the thirties, when the Means Test made a pensioned relative a liability; and the welfare state of the last five years has carried it even further by a number of legislative devices and plans which all imply that it is horrible and unnatural for married people to have their

parents living in the same house. When the children were forbidden to work when they were young, and not expected to make a home for their parents when they were old, rearing a family became a bother and an expense, and the State was again called in to take over the family's functions. With increased taxation, "free" schooling, meals, medical care, playing grounds and so on were provided, until home has become not much more than a dormitory for the children between the time that they start going to school and the time they strike out on their own.

The family has been truncated; instead of being the centre of one's existence one's whole life long, it has with the exception of a single relationship, been reduced to the 20 years or so between the birth of the oldest child and the independence of the youngest.

The single relationship which is still expected to be enduring is that between husband and wife, and because so many other functions have been removed from the family, that relationship is having to bear a strain that it did not have to in earlier times.

Frustration

THE love, which was formerly given to and received from a group, is now concentrated on one person; the resentments and frustrations which are an inevitable part of living together, which were formerly dissipated over a group, are concentrated on the same person.

And it is not only the emotions that are concentrated; the work of the housewife and mother is also usually all performed by one woman, despite labour-saving devices and few children. It seems probable that most English mothers, living alone with their tiny families, work more hours in the home than did their mothers and grandmothers whose work was shared by many hands.

This concentration of emotion and work naturally puts a heavy strain on the relationship of marriage and because the State has taken over so many of the previous functions of the family, and because the sacramental view of marriage is deeply held by only a small portion of the population, the breaking up of a family by divorce has come to be regarded as an almost private matter only held in check by legal restraints and difficulties. We have pared the family down to the minimum, if the trend continues we may find that we have undercut the basis on which every society rests.

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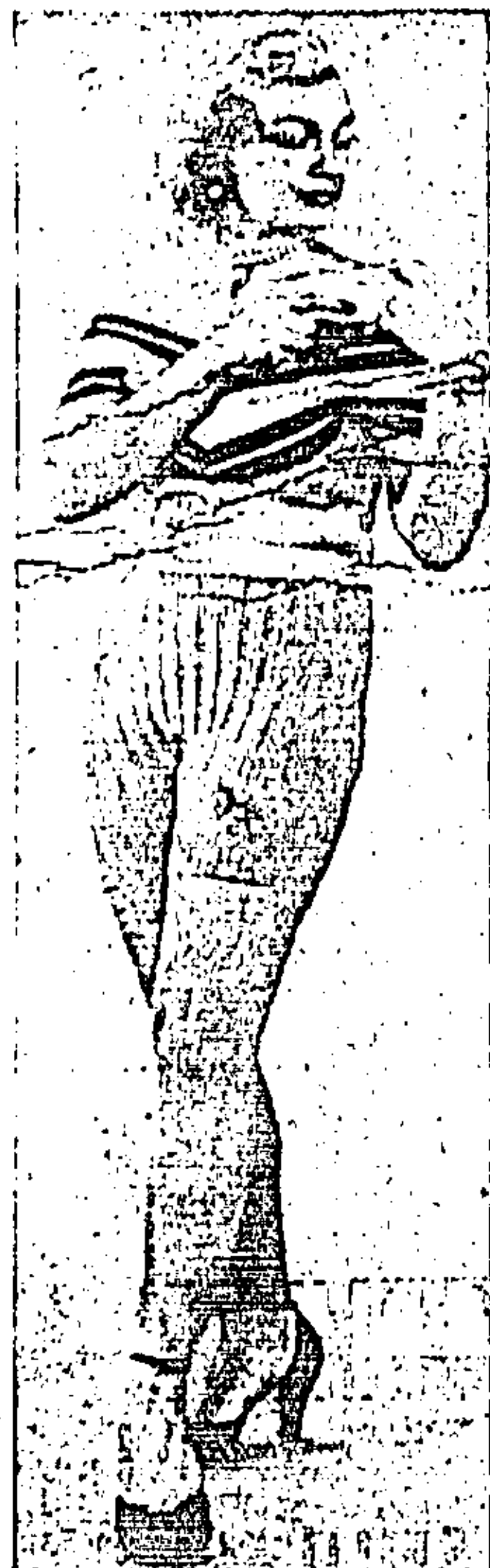
Household Hints

Don't overload your automatic washing machine. Too many pieces hinder the free movement of the water through the clothes. The action of the water is better, too, if the pieces are varied in size and shape. For example, sheets should be washed with shirts, underwear and other small pieces.

Wear an old cotton glove on one hand when cleaning Venetian blind slats. It will give you a fine-pronged flexible cleaning instrument to make the job easier.

When sewing on nylon fabrics, use nylon thread. It will produce durable seams, and drics quickly when washed. Use well sharpened shears for cutting, and provide generous allowances for seams. Sharply pointed pins and very fine needles, such as numbers 11 and 00, are needed for nylon.

Glamorous



Wool panties are glamorous this year. Made of brightly coloured yarn, these panties are trimmed with sequinned figures and seed-pearls.

Fashion News Of Paris

By **JEAN WISEMAN**

A NEW hat is a tonic to most women—but to French women it's a necessity! Already some of the smartest Parisiennes have chosen their Spring millinery, giving a lead to new styles which will shortly be copied less expensively in other countries.

The mood is romantic: soft materials, beautiful colour contrasts, and small flattering styles, sometimes worn quite straight, sometimes at a sharp slant. The Princess de Broglie has chosen a hat which the designer, Gilbert Orcel, names "Spring." It combines rose-pink satin with black grosgrain, has light all-over veiling, and is trimmed with a large rose, placed with its long stem pointing upward—and it shows the side slant.

Maud Roser's hat is in black felt with a daring and unusual inset of tobacco-brown veiling which shows the hair; the trimming is a large beige Paradise feather, poised like a downward question mark at the back of the head. This model has been picked by the buyer of Bergdorf Goodman, a large and exclusive New York store, as "a certain winner."

GREEN-GOLD

THE glamorous, blonde French film star, Martine Carol—wife of handsome American actor, Stephen Crane—has bought several models from a new Paris hatter, Francoise Ray, and is taking them back to the United States. One is a forward shovel hat, with brim

stretching far over the forehead; it is in green-gold mouseline cleverly swathed, but flat at the back, and introduces a quite new idea. The wearer pulls her hair up over the back and fastens it with combs automatically holding the hat in place, and at the same time—it is claimed—creating the charm of a smooth, sleek back line with a perky—prow front silhouette.

Martine's second choice is based on the tiny Queen Anne style of headdress, closely hugging the head and featuring deep scalloped or irregular outer edges. First model of this type was created two years ago by Francoise Ray and has become a seasonal success, being included in different forms in every collection.

The Duchesse de Valençay de Talleyrand has bought a Simone Cange hat in black felt, with diamond rings, simply styled but with an effective off-the-face profile brim.

FESTIVAL HATS

ADVANCED British spring hats bear out the romantic theme, too, with soft chiffon and satin, and exotic straws, including a new shell straw and profuse flower trimmings linking up with matching coloured parasol and glove accessories. Not unnaturally, they are influenced by that important 1951 event, the Festival of Britain, and have specially named colours such as Royal Consort Mauve, Windsor Grey, Festival Gold and Victoria Lilac.

Echoes of Britain's 1851 Exhibition are found in Victorian styles worn with a less demure air. Cloche shapes are trimmed with delicate chiffon flowers or coquettish bunches of violets and roses—the all-flower hat is still in vogue.

A Yard Of Plaid Got Her Parts

A square yard of plaid wool obtained for Jean Peters one of the best parts of her acting career.

Miss Peters, who can do tricks with a sewing machine as skillfully as she can fix a flat tyre, bought the material and sewed it into a stylish vest and cap. Then she put them on with a pair of black velvet slacks and sauntered into the 20th Century-Fox studio commissary.

"I planned it deliberately," she said. "They were thinking of me only as the loving wife. I wanted to look sophisticated."

She cast a worldly smile at director Jean Negulesco as she strutted past his table. She

all that night sewing herself a sophisticated dress for her test.

Miss Peters has taught other friends to sew and has designed clothes for them to minimise special figure problems. "I keep hanging around Charles LeMaire in the wardrobe department," she said. "Maybe someday he'll give me a job as a designer. I'd like to design corrective clothes. What this world needs is some becoming maternity outfits. When a girl is pregnant is the very time she wants to look her best."

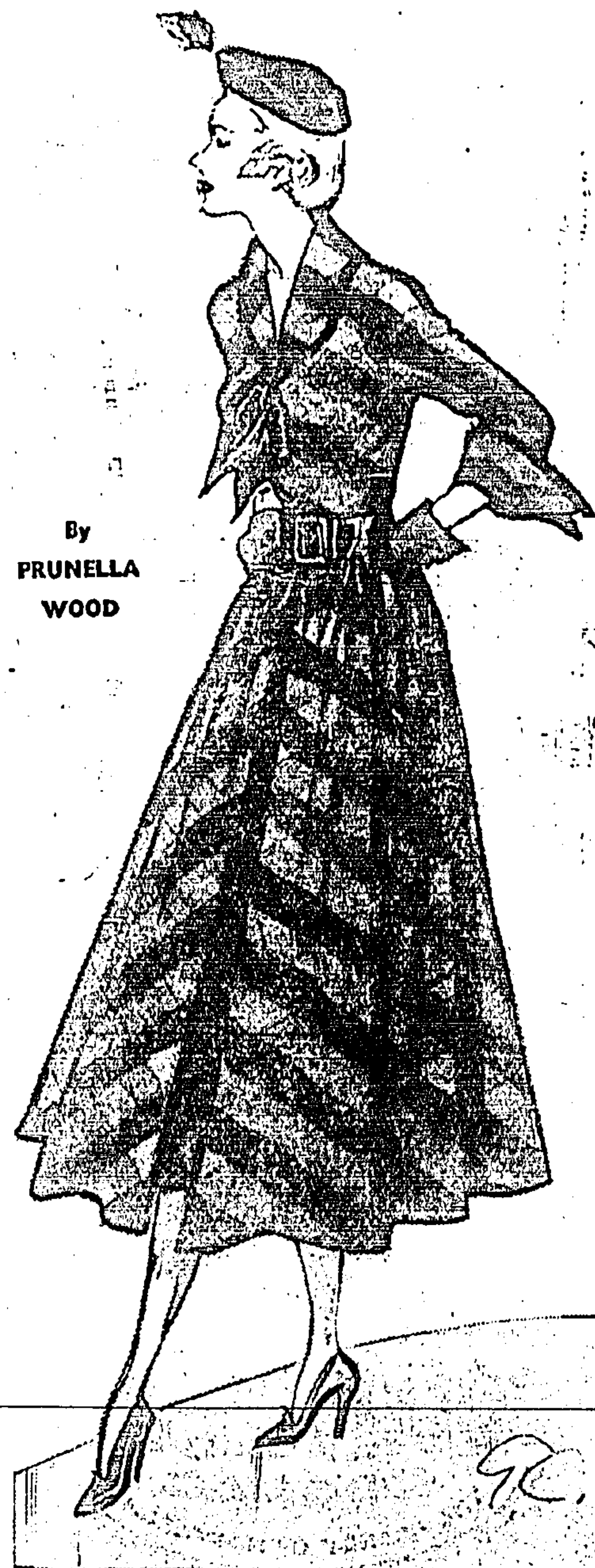
Besides sewing her own clothes and designing for others, Miss Peters is noted as the only girl around town who can fix her car when it starts going kerzackity-clank-clank—United Press.

Paris Hairdo Creations



The chignon, a must for midwinter formal wear, receives interesting treatment by Parisian hairdresser Guillaume. Left to right: a chignon encircled by gold and diamond jewellery; an unsophisticated coiffure worn with a girlish black velvet bow; a hairdo with the hair brushed to one side, and a coiffure completed by a diamond necklace which dips to the brow.

Bonnie Daytime Dress



THE popularity of Scottish plaids, fabrics, silhouettes, continues unabated, the lads now vying with the lassies in sartorial enthusiasm. We stick to the sisters today, showing a daytime dress of wool in an authentic plaid, trimmed with braid at its collar and cuffs, and with navy taffeta tie, navy calf belt. The skirt is no kilt, but uses unpressed, inverted pleats at either side, and centre back and front.

SHOW YOUR CHILD SOME REAL AFFECTION

By **CARRY CLEVELAND MYERS, Ph.D.**

WE observed that for the baby and young child always to have what he wants when he wants it may mean serious frustrations later unless he gradually adapts to some regulations and conformities. We emphasised the infant's need of abundant cuddling. We might add that he may need it still later, though there comes a time when much cuddling and caressing may grow repellent to him.

Cuddling is but the beginning of expression of affection to the baby and young child. For him to receive abundant affection later he must receive it in more and enduring ways.

Tender Tones

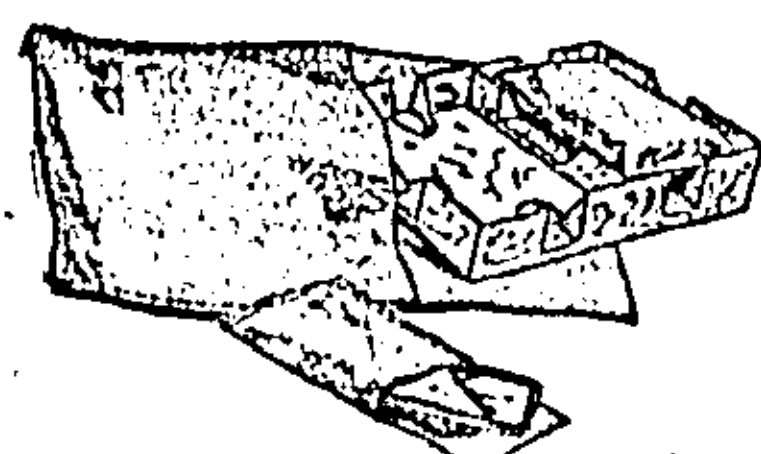
Nothing is more potent than our smiles and tender tones and appreciative listening to the growing child, enjoyment of his achievements and creations with playthings and words; and all sorts of proof by us that we understand his development and are able in our imagination to put ourselves in his place, seeing a little as he sees, feeling a little as he feels, and understanding a little as he understands. Such is love.

We show our affection to the child when our smiles and laughter make him feel good but never cause him to feel we are making fun of him. So no matter what he says or asks us in seriousness—and he nearly always is very serious—we will treat him respectfully, whether he be two or fourteen. When we check ourselves with this measure we may find ourselves wanting. It's no easy to feel that what he says or asks is funny, even to relate to others or their amusement, or to induce him to repeat some utterance or blunder over and over.

Our words can convey to the child our deepest affection, yet our words are not in, and of themselves proof of the tenderness they usually convey when right feelings and atmosphere are back of them. The obvious feeling and atmosphere break apart without words or conventional physical expressions. Always the child knows when he is really being loved whether we know it or not.

Your Sewing Scrapbook
by **Mary Brooke Picken**

Canasta Set Container Makes An Attractive Gift



stitching will not pull out. Do same with second piece. If a closing for case container is desired, cover a nickel-size button with a circle of felt, whipping edges together on undersides.

Cut and Fold Strip

Cut a 1/4" strip 3" long. Fold strip as shown at G. Stitch to edge (H), as shown at I. Sew on button at J, sewing at the same time a 1" square of felt directly beneath it under felt of container.

Sewing through this thickness of felt, as well as that of container, will reinforce this point so button will be secure and not pull out.

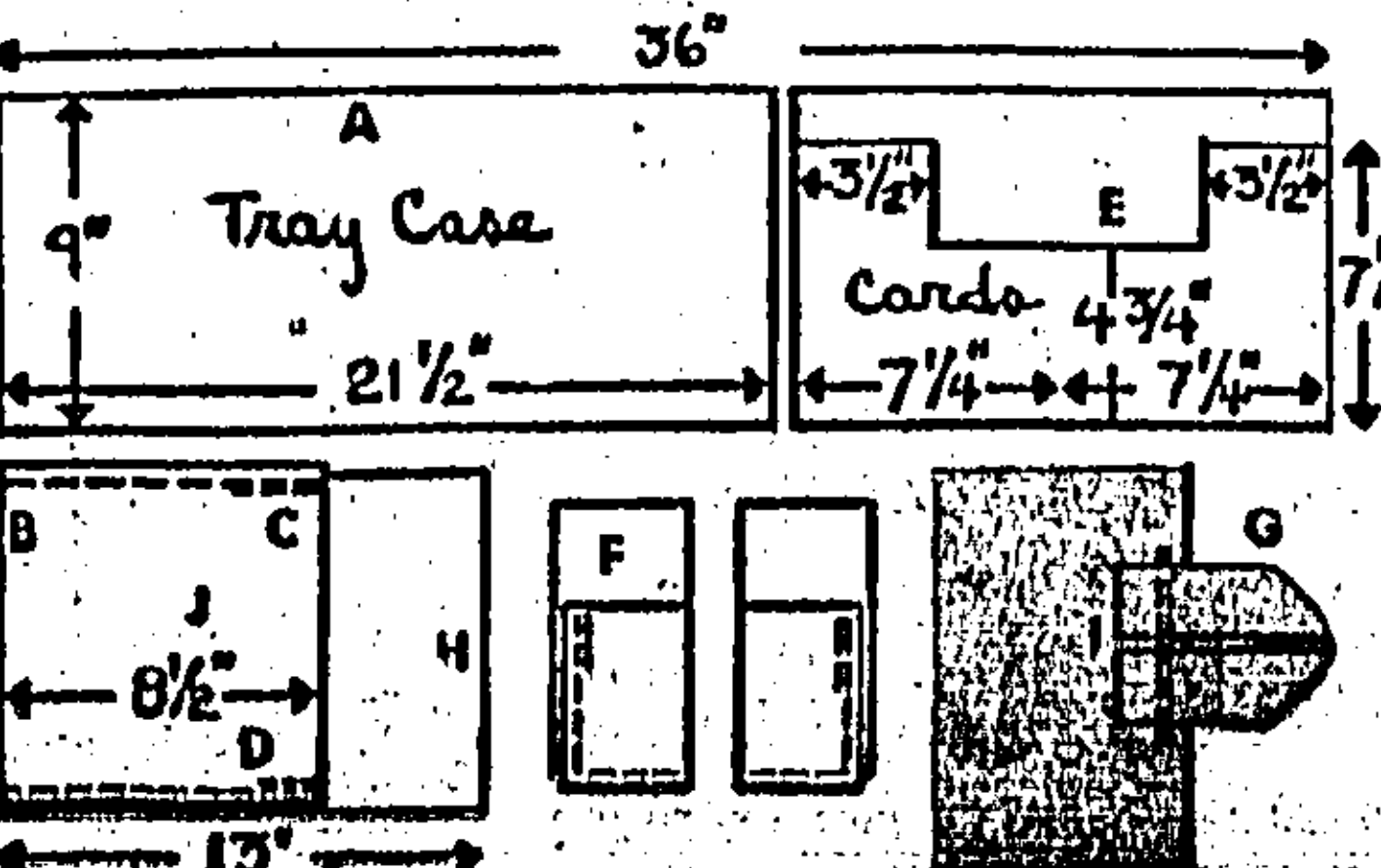
Plastic, Satin, Ribbon

Quilted plastic, satin or ribbon may be used to make these containers. With quilted materials, bind all seams neatly so no raw edges show. Ribbon should have raw edges hemmed; otherwise, make same as felt set is made.

Look and see what you have on hand that you can use. Shop for attractive fabrics. Pick up a remnant when you can. Invariably they can be used to good advantage.

Make Two Containers

Make two containers for cards—half the cards can be held in each. To cut these, see diagram E. Cut each piece same size—7 1/2" x 7 1/2" x 4 1/2". Seam one piece across one end and up one side, as at F, and stitch back, as shown, so



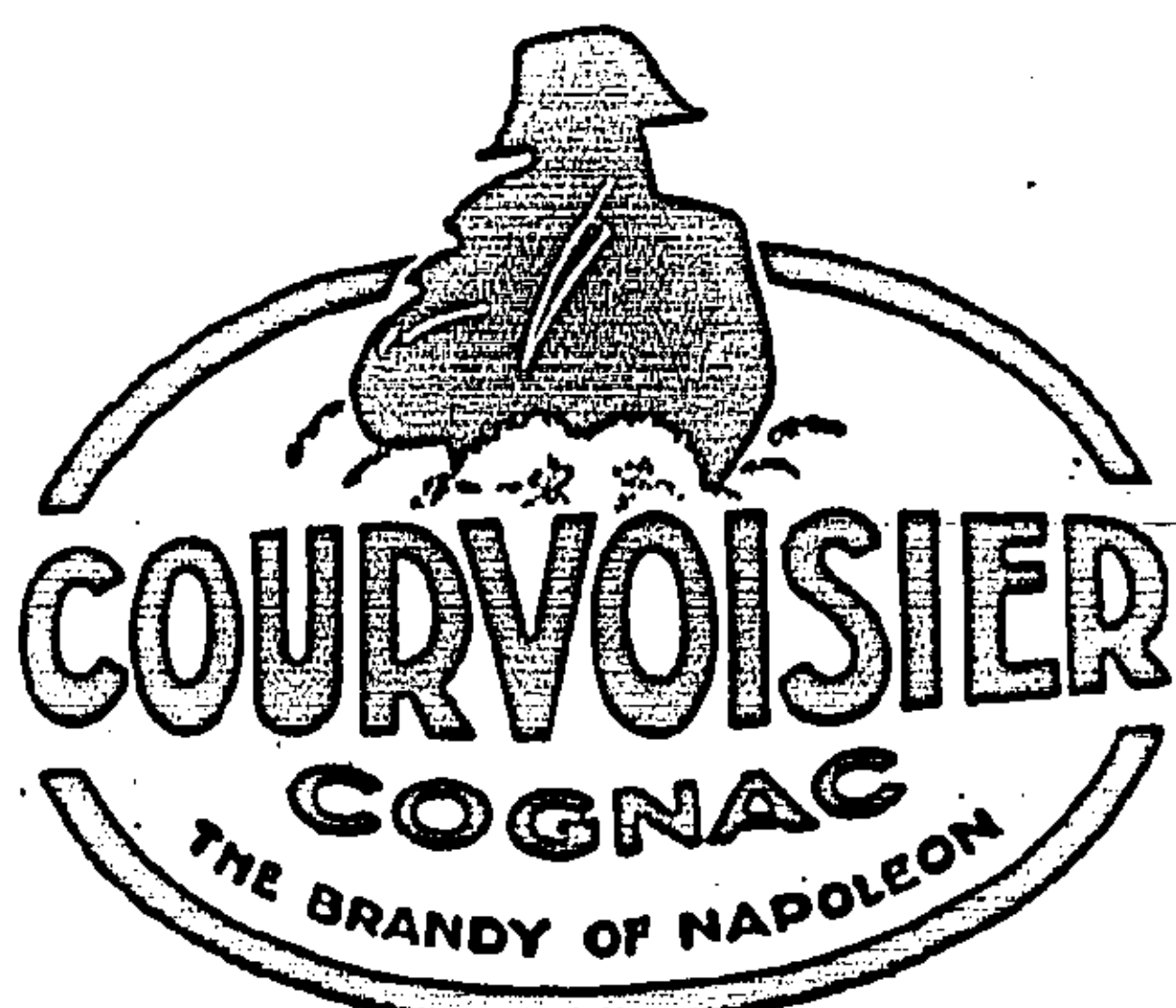
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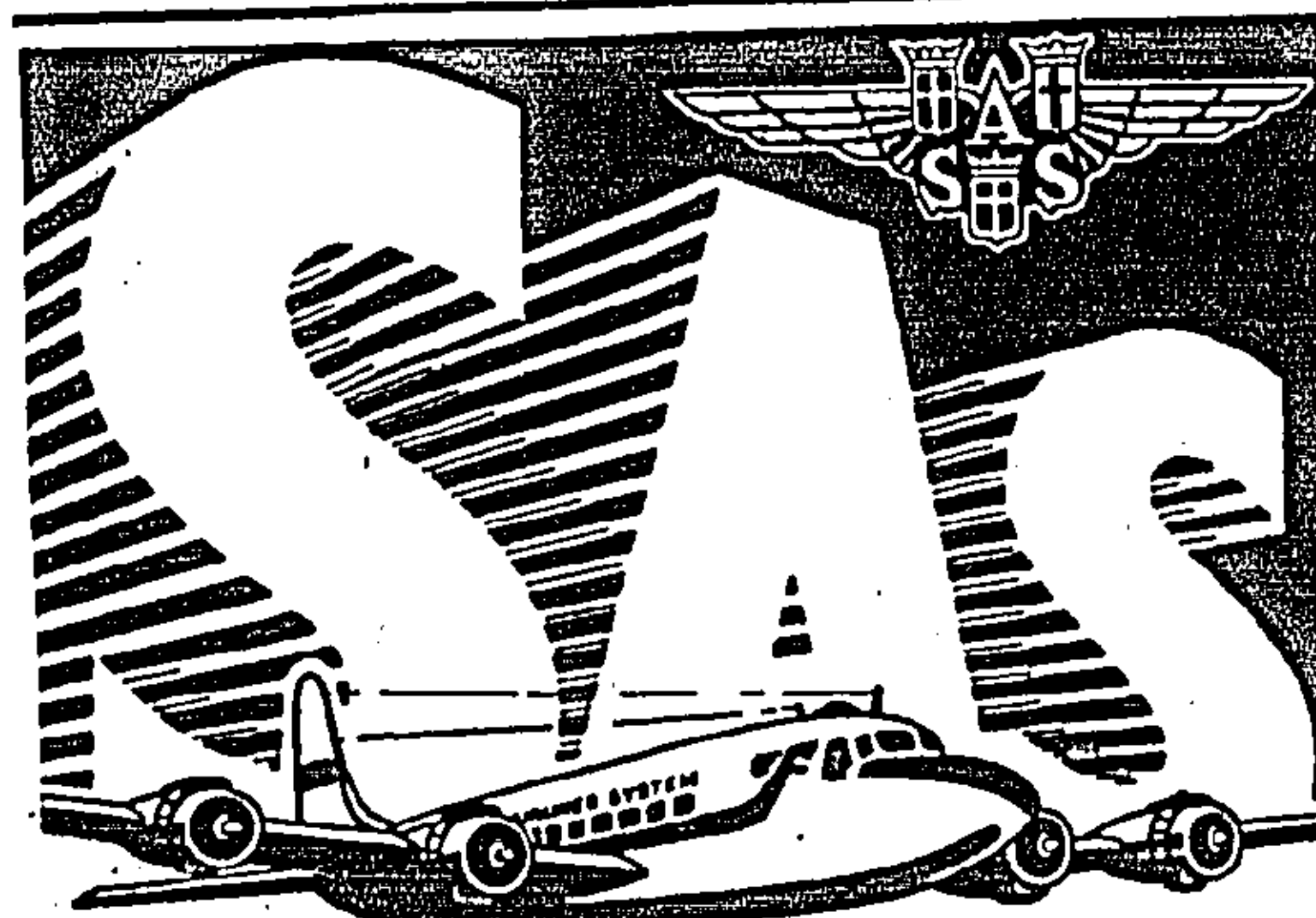


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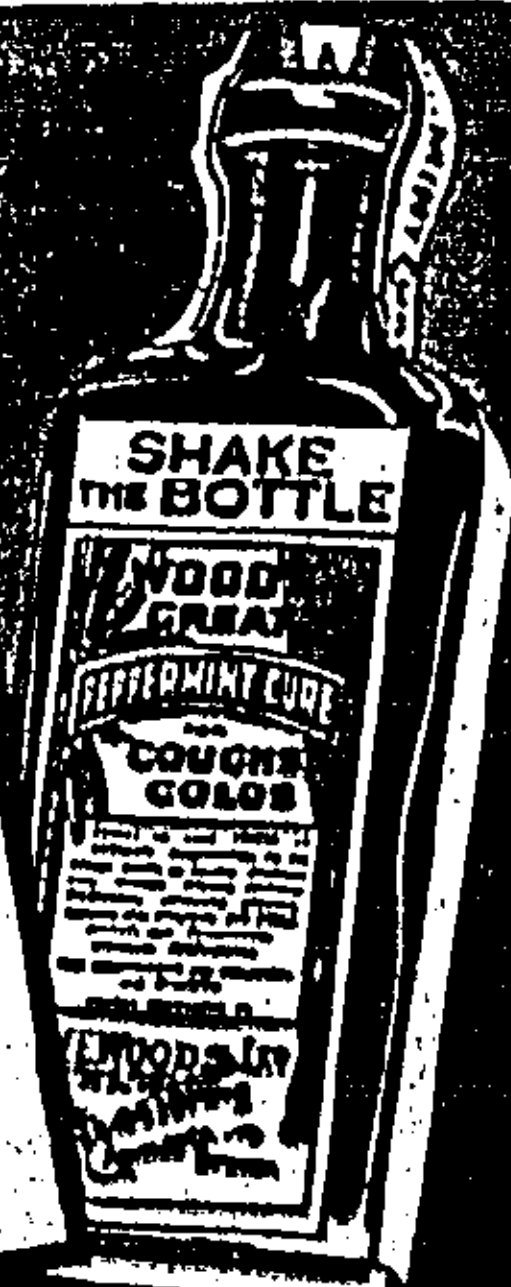
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It WASN'T Fun Finding Out

BERNARD WICKSTEED

arrives back from
**KOREA—and he
is writing straight
to the heart....**



This is what I
was looking
like 13,000
miles a way
from Britain...
A few days
later I was
talking with
the man in the
flat next to
ours in Hamp-
stead....

**THIS DIARY
OF MINE IS
AN ATTEMPT
TO BRIDGE
THOSE TWO
WORLDS**

LONDON, Jan. 8.
AST night the Keons
dropped in. They live
in the next flat to
mine in Hampstead,
and Alan, who was in the
Desert in the last war,
said: "What is going on in
Korea? How can the capital
city of a nation fall with
hardly a Chinese in sight
and scarcely a shot being
fired?"

Well, I told him and I can tell
you that so far as the fall of
Seoul is concerned there's no
mystery at all. Everything went
according to plan.
If it hadn't been for the cen-
sorship I could have cabled you
a couple of weeks ago from
Seoul itself saying exactly what
would happen. I could have
filled in every detail except the
date.

It was quite an odd ex-
perience to sit by my own fire
with the Christmas cards still
on the mantel and read all about
it.

Here's a note in my diary that
says: "The big attack is ex-
pected tonight. If it comes,
being our turkey dinner, for
we'll all be on the move again
and there won't be an Allied
soldier in Seoul 48 hours from
now."

The date of that entry is
Christmas Eve.

They recovered...

ANOTHER worry at that parti-
cular moment was the con-
dition of two British newspaper

colleagues who'd been languish-
ing in their bedrolls for two
days with flu or some kind of
fever.

Luckily the Chinese allowed
us our Christmas dinner in
peace, and the two sick men
had time to recover and get on
with reporting the war.

Don't know how right we
were, but we reckoned the
Chinese didn't attack us at
Christmas because the
weather wasn't cold enough.
The weather isn't bad all the
time in Korea, thank goodness.

You may get a week on end
when it isn't much worse than
at home. Then, without any
warning, the wind comes whis-
tling down from Siberia and
everything freezes solid.

Temperatures drop to 30 and
40 below freezing point in the
latitude of Seoul, and very much
lower further north. When it is
as cold as that, you give most
of your attention to the problem
of keeping alive.

Up round the Choson reservoir
there were several cases of
American sentries actually
freezing to death while on guard.

It's not so bad if you can stay
in your sleeping-bag all night.
If you're nothing else you can
keep pretty snug even in a hole in the
ground.

But you are in no state to leap
up and fight at 3 o'clock in the
morning, and that's the time
these Chinese and Koreans
choose for their attacks.

Not fair, is it? But it's their
answer to air, power, and a
good one too.

Used to it

HOW do they do it without
freezing to death themselves,
if we can't? It must be because
they are used to it. It's their
kind of country and climate.
They've lived in it all their
lives and learned how to get on
with it. We haven't.

There was one night when a
British guardpost was overrun
by guerrillas in the small hours
of the morning. Our boys,
who'd been in the country only
a couple of weeks, actually heard
the guerrillas whispering among
themselves before the attack,
but they couldn't conceive that
anybody would be about in the
open on such a bitter night and
so they did nothing about it.

They soon learned their
mistake. The sentry was shot
and the others taken prisoner
before they could get out of
their blankets.

If there had been a cold snap
at Christmas all the events of
the last few days would have
taken place two weeks ago.

'Black Friday'

DOWN at my local there's a
fellow with a brother in
Korea, and this brother has been
writing home saying the South
Koreans are as bad as the North
Koreans. He's seen them shoot-
ing women and children him-
self.

No one in the pub believed it
but I had to tell him his brother
was probably right. I have an
entry in my diary for December
15 that says, cryptically:
"Black Friday for the Fusiliers.
Execution scenes."

That note was to remind me of
a story so horrid I wouldn't
have repeated it in that
Hampstead pub if it hadn't been
a real part of the life our boys
are living out there.

On the Thursday night some
of the Northumbrian Fusiliers
moved into a new position on
the outskirts of Seoul and set
up their tents in a valley. They
didn't know it, but in the dark
they had pitched camp on one
of the South Korean mass
execution grounds.

Early next morning 20
prisoners arrived in a truck for
execution.

Quartermaster - Sergeant
Brown, who's a decent, ordinary
Englishman, was showing when
the first fusillade of shots rang
out. He looked out of his tent
and saw a crowd of British
soldiers running towards a
nearby hillock. He joined them
and was in time to see eight of
the prisoners marched to a

trench and shot through the back
of the head as they knelt in it.

The firing party returned to
the truck, where the remaining
prisoners were kneeling on the
ground. They marched off a
further eight which Brown told
me included two young women
aged between 20 and 25 and two
boys.

He swore that one of the
boys was no more than eight
years old and the other only 13.
Young Lieutenant Gordon
McEwan, who used to be a
newspaper reporter at Worthing,
told me the same thing.

The cries of the women and
the two children were so pitiful
as they were led off to a new
trench that our lads started
threatening the little black-
coated magistrate with a brief-
case who was supervising the
executions.

He protested in Korean at the
interference, and while he was
talking the prisoners were shot.

One of the children raised his
head as he knelt in the trench
and a uniformed policeman bent
down and slapped his back. After
he'd been shot he rolled over and
cried out something in
Korean that our lads couldn't
understand.

After each shooting the graves
were sprayed with Tommy-guns
and then the earth filled in.

So normal...

FIFTY yards from the graves
there was a small hut where
a Korean woman lived with her
two small children. Apparently
the whole thing was so normal
to her that she went on non-
chalantly sweeping the snow of
her doorstep while the execu-
tions took place.

Also close by was the magis-
trate's car, in which a woman
sat in full view throughout.

Our lads were so furious they
wrote out a full report and the
following day representatives of
UNO came out and dug up the
graves. But they were too late.
In the night someone had been
there before them. They found
the women but the bodies of
the children had gone.

I saw Brown and McEwan a
few hours after they had wit-
nessed these events. They
showed me the graves, then
mercifully covered with snow,
and demonstrated just who stood
where. Short of seeing it my-
self I couldn't have been better
informed.

Yet, you know when I told
the story in the pub with the
good old landlord shouting
"Time, Gentlemen, please" and
my own children tucked up
safely in bed I began to wonder
if it was true myself.

Cats? Why, yes

HERE'S a more cheerful entry
in my diary: "It has just
occurred to me that I've never
seen a cat in Korea. Must ask
if they have them."

I did ask. I asked an inter-
preter who said: "Oh yes, we
have cats. We use their skins
for furs. Some Koreans grow
so fond of their cats that they
act as if they were cats. They
eat mice, you know."

A comment like that, made in
all sincerity, makes you realise
what a long way from home
you are.

TOMORROW

**What sort of a man
is Syngman Rhee?**

London Express Service

HERE'S WHAT I WANT IN THE THEATRE

By **MILTON SHULMAN**

LONDON.
IN that arbitrary point
of the time cycle hope-
fully referred to as the
New Year, critics are fond
of looking over their
shoulders to reminisce,
assess, adjudicate and sum
up.

From an historical stand-
point such laurel-fitting and
vitriol-sprinkling may, in-
deed, have some worthy
significance. But I doubt if
it offers much guidance to
those whose fortunes de-
pend upon the taste, way-
wardness and fickleness of
the theatre-going public.

The paths of prophets
are littered with broken
crystal balls. It would be
courting a football of glass
splinters to attempt to
guess what audiences will
want in 1951.

What they will get is less
difficult to predict. Sex in
its simplest and most
bumptious manifestations
will dominate the West
End stage under the ap-
proving eye of a Lord
Chamberlain who considers
subtlety the most dan-
gerous of sex crimes.

BREATHLESS

NUDES will do their best
to keep breathless. Fall-
ing trousers will still be
the most ecstatic moment
in knockabout farces.

Sentiment as thick as
glucose and dressed in
Tyrolean trousers will
transform somewhere in
Shaftesbury Avenue into
somewhere in middle-aged
Ruritania.

There will be, too, domestic
comedies full of ration books
and bourgeois heartiness, plays
about pregnancy and the fun of
it, thrillers whose only mystery
will be why they were ever
produced and psychiatry on the

peppermint level. By such de-
vicious and devilish means will
at least two-thirds of our
theatres be kept lit.

I WISH...

THE remaining third, we hope,
will make some effort to
add dignity, beauty and meaning
to contemporary drama and
1951. But if we could escape
the restrictions of economics and
mediocrity what would we like
to see in the London theatre in
the coming year? Dropping my
horoscope into a wishing-well,
I close my eyes and wish for...

A play by Christopher Fry
with a plot. Falling a plot, at
least a play by Christopher Fry.

Alce Guinness as Hamlet.
Only by this litmus test can we
compare him with Gielgud,
Oliver and Redgrave.

A short repertory season of
Shaw's plays with Peggy Ab-
croft as St. Joan, Edith Evans
as Candida and Brenda Bruce
in Pygmalion. The men should
get their chance in another
repertory season in 1952.

The drip-drip water torture
of the Middle Ages for any
comic who squirts water through
his teeth into another comic's
face.

Ralph Richardson in a revival
of Ibsen's "Brand."

The extermination of first-
night claqueurs. The noisy and
undiscriminate applause and
huzzahing of friends of the
management at a bad play
merely annoys the critics, em-
barrasses the actors and pro-
vokes the gallery into a retali-
atory volley of catcalls and boos.
Blood pressure is thereby raised
and box-office receipts lowered.

Less contrived entrances and
exits in T. S. Eliot's next play.
In "The Cocktail Party" the
telephone bill must have been
enormous, and there were so
many forgotten umbrellas and
spectacles scattered about the
stage that I expected the psy-
chiatrist to diagnose amnesia
for at least one of the charac-
ters.

The early transatlantic cross-
ing of "South Pacific" and "Kiss
Me Kate."

A British play that tries to
reflect the confusion and bewil-
derment of our times. In a world
where almost every issue is
more grey than it is black or
white, there are all little men. To
crystallise his plight in dramatic
form the Americans have re-
treated into pessimism and the
French into despair. We pre-
tend neither the problem nor
the man exists. Either Robert
Morley or John Mills should
play the lead—depending upon
whether the little man is big or
small.

The last night of "Worm's
Eye View."

PROGRAMMES

A good British musical. All
they now lack are tuneful
melodies, imaginative choreo-
graphy, witty lyrics, a reason-
able story and robust voices.
They have the necessary en-
thusiasm.

A play by Graham Greene
starring Laurence Olivier.

No charge for theatre pro-
grammes.

The Stratford-on-Avon pro-
ductions of "Henry VIII" and
"King Lear" with Anthony
Quayle as Henry and Gielgud as
Lear.

The continued display by the
Arts Theatre of a policy of
important plays, imaginative
productions, excellent acting and
mature taste.

Vivien Leigh in Cymbeline.

A third act by Denis Cannan
as good as the first two acts in
his plays "Max" and "Captain
Carvalho."

Now you close your eyes.

DISARMING

THE first week of 1951 offers
no promise of the fulfillment
of either your dreams or mine.

WHIMSY

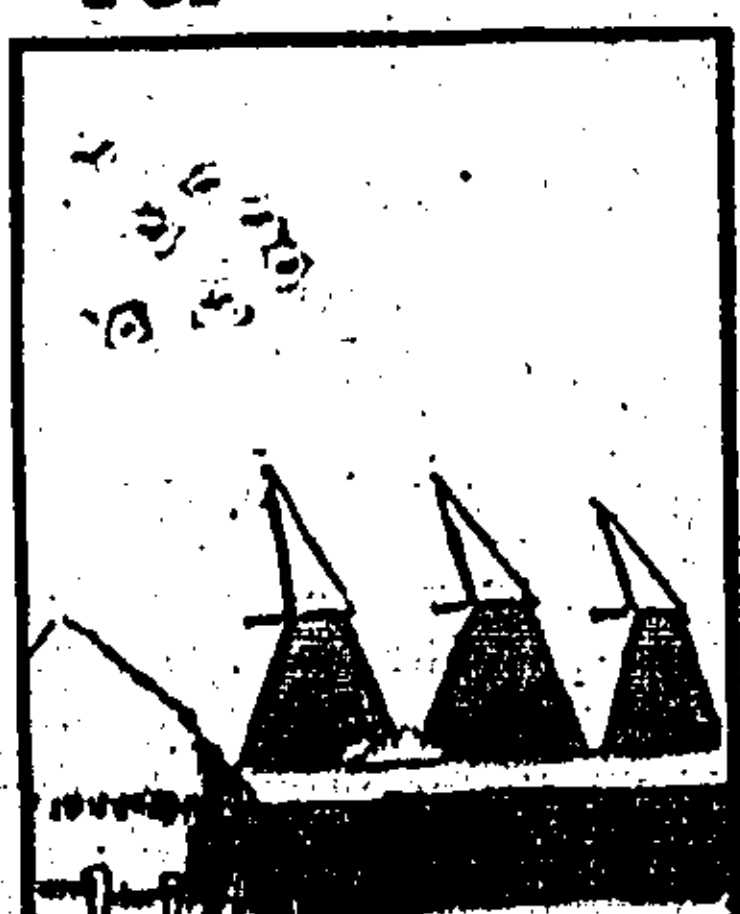
THE CHRISTMAS TREE, by
L. E. Cole, at the New Bol-
tons suffers because it attempts
to make woodland goblins and
seasonal whimsy palatable to
both children and adults at the
same time.

An elf who has been bad is
punished by being turned into a
human being for seven years.
He naturally goes through hell.
By allowing him to be returned
to elfdom some other human be-
ings are rather inexplicably
allowed to have a happy ending
even though they remain human.

Children may be more adept
at keeping their minds on this
kind of subject, and I would be
the last to discourage anyone
from taking their little ones
along to "The Christmas Tree."
Jessica Spenser, Owen Holder
and Brian Haines should be
mentioned.

(World Copyright Reserved—
London Express Service.)

POP



Horse laugh

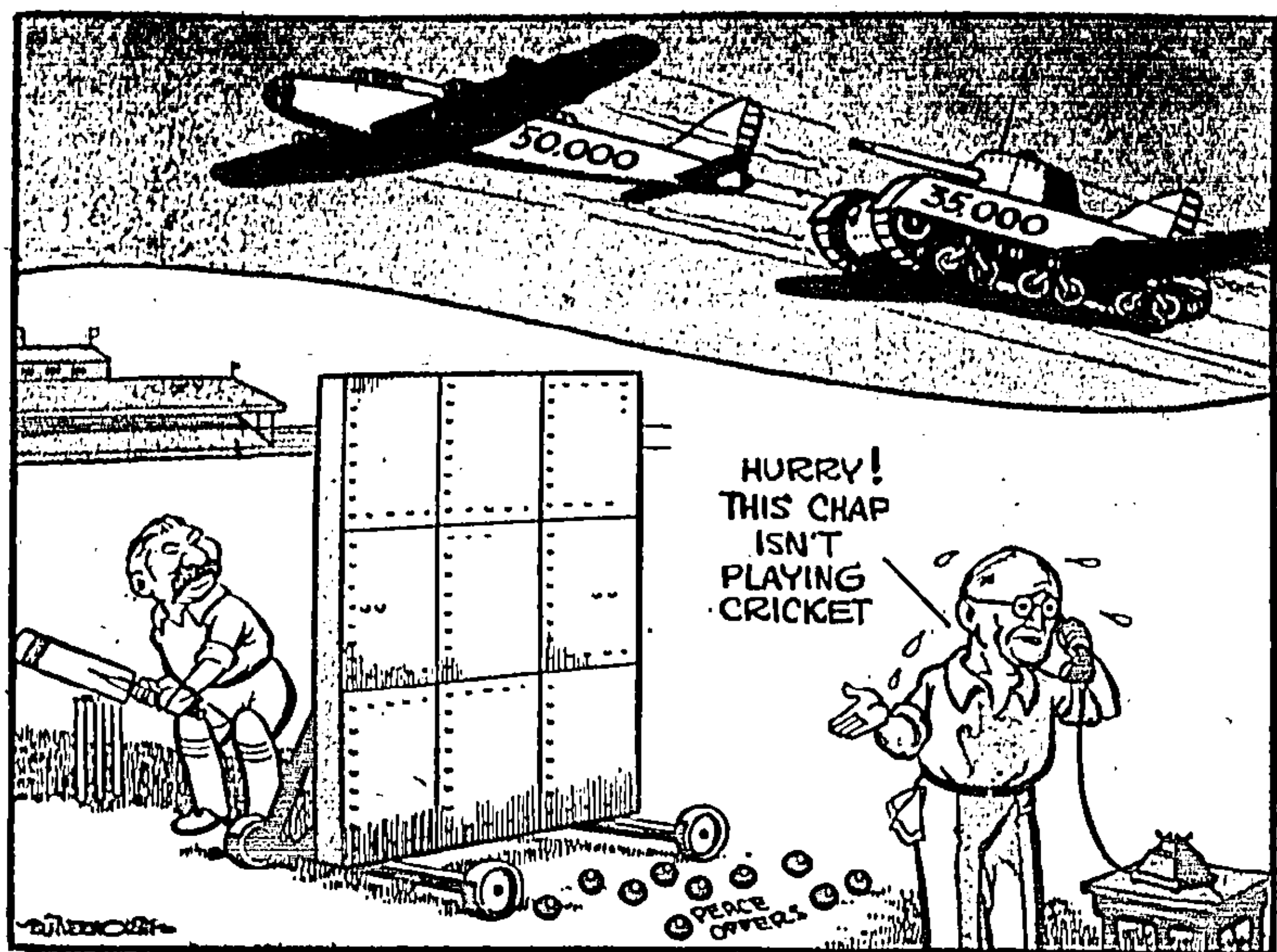
DON'T YOU THINK
WHEN POP IS
MOUNTED
HE LOOKS JUST
PART OF THE
HORSE?

YES—BUT
WHICH PART?

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RONALD TRUE

SHOULD Ronald True ever have been found guilty? His death, after 28 years' detention in Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, recalls one of the most controversial murders of our times.

The reprieve granted by the Home Secretary, the late Mr. Edward Shortt, raised a storm throughout the country which at one moment threatened the continuance in office of Mr. Lloyd George's Government.

Ronald True was a wastrel, a petty thief, a drug addict and finally a murderer. He was arrested on the evening of March 6, 1922, while seated with a friend in a box at the Hammersmith Palace of Varieties.

He was later charged with the murder of Olive Young, a young woman of easy virtue, with whom he had spent the previous night at her flat in Fulham.

His trial took place before Mr. Justice Macdowell at the Old Bailey in May.

The prosecution for the Crown was led by the late Sir Richard Muir, assisted by Mr. Eustace Fulton. The prisoner was defended by the late Sir Henry Curtis-Bennett and Mr. Roland Oliver, now Mr. Justice Oliver.

The fact of the killing was not denied. The only issue before the jury was whether the defence could substantiate a plea of insanity.

And in this event whether True could be enabled to escape the scaffold.

Hitherto the prisoner's life story had been a squalid one. Since childhood he had been regarded as eccentric. He had drifted about the world living on money provided by his mother.

When in New York he had married an actress who had a child by him. For years he had been addicted to morphine.

Somewhat he became an officer in the Royal Flying Corps during World War I. But he never saw any foreign service; he crashed a training aeroplane at Farnborough which gave him severe concussion of the brain.

INSANE?

If a person commits an offence when he is in an insane condition the verdict of the jury must be that he is "guilty but insane." Unfortunately the law is not clear as to what constitutes legal insanity.

It was here that the judge brought his undoubted legal genius to bear on the complexities of the case.

"I want you to realise that if a man be not absolutely insane within the meaning of the English law," Mr. Justice Macdowell told the jury, "it is usual that the jury should vindicate the law with iron firmness."

The law about insanity was originally laid down at the MacNaughton trial in 1843, when Daniel MacNaughton was convicted for the killing of Mr. Drummond, private secretary to the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Peel, and that law prevails today. It amounts to this: Insanity will only be entertained as an excuse where the accused person can show that his aberration of mind was such that he did not know what he was doing, or, if he did know what he was doing, did not know that it was wrong.

It is thus assumed that if a man does wrong knowing it to be wrong he could have refrained.



Wastrel, thief, drug addict, and murderer: this was Ronald True at the time of his trial. Now comes news of his death after 28 years in Broadmoor.

Were they wrong to find him guilty?

by
Montgomery Hyde, MP
Barrister and author of
The Trials of Oscar Wilde

ed from doing it and must consequently be taken to realise the consequences of his act.

There was abundant evidence at the trial to show that True was insane. Nevertheless, the jury found him guilty and he was sentenced to death.

Verdict and sentence were confirmed by the Court of Criminal Appeal.

Then the Home Secretary stepped in. By the Criminal Lunatics Act, 1884, Mr. Shortt was bound to order an inquiry by a commission of three doctors.

These medical men were all authorities on mental disease, and they unanimously endorsed the expert evidence given at the trial, thus finding that True was an undoubted lunatic.

This being so, the Home Secretary had no alternative under the statute but to order a reprieve.

For this action he was violently assailed both in Parliament and in the country.

The True case demonstrated that the law of England in relation to criminal insanity is a mass of anomalies.

The distinction between medical insanity and criminal insanity (i.e. moral irresponsibility) is a confusing one, particularly to a jury, and many experts think it should be abolished.

CORRECT

I have no doubt the Home Secretary's decision in this case was correct both on legal and moral grounds. But the question arises: Should Ronald True ever have been found guilty at all?

The late Lord Birkenhead, when Lord Chancellor, recommended that a person charged criminally with an offence is irresponsible for his act when the act is committed under an

The man who got there late—and why

by FRANK OWEN

MR. LIAQUAT ALI KHAN, Prime Minister of Pakistan, was a guest of honour at the Canada Club Dinner in London last week. He received a wonderful welcome.

He rose to speak, said: "If there is any dispute between any two members of the Commonwealth it is the duty of every other member of the Commonwealth to resolve that dispute. . . . Otherwise, this great institution, with all its splendid potentialities for peace and good, will not survive."

Thus, Liaquat Ali cast a bomb amid that distinguished company. He was right to do so, for mighty issues, involving the tranquillity and prosperity of this entire earth, are at stake.

COAXED

LIAQUAT ALI hung back for several days from coming to Britain to join the Commonwealth Conference. He had to be coaxed to make the Empire Prime Ministers' party complete.

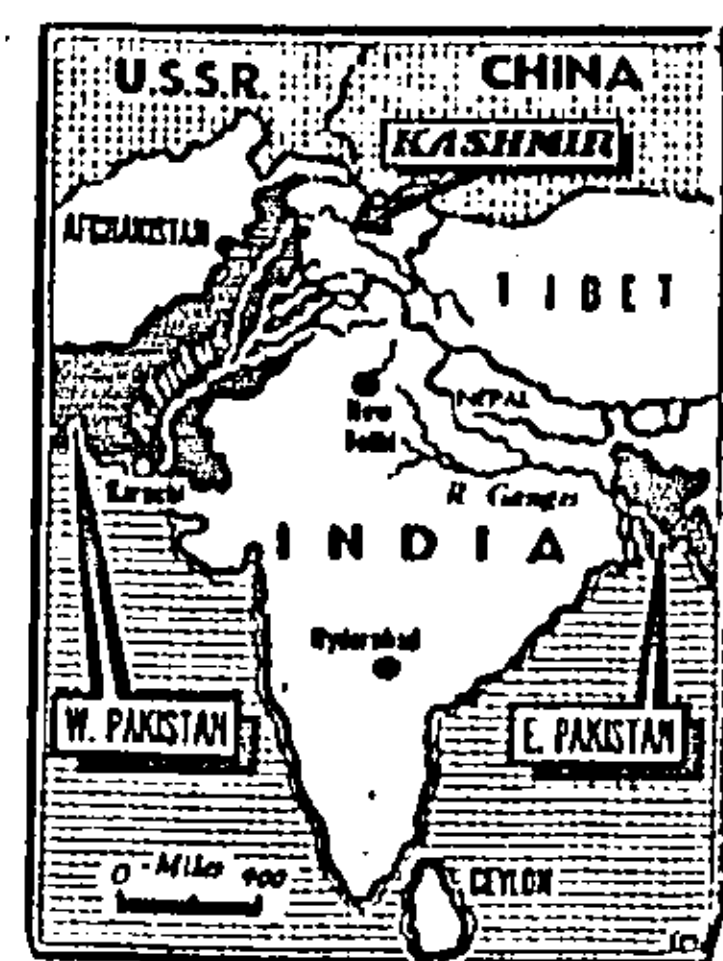
In the end he consented, came here primarily to say to his fellow Premiers what he repeated to the Canada Club assembly: "What are you going to do about Kashmir?"

This is a question which the British Government, in particular, has so far ducked. The issue was passed to the United Nations, who also have decided nothing about it.

But now the people of Pakistan want to know the answer. In a word, the issue is: To which Dominion, India or Pakistan, shall the wild and lovely State of Kashmir adhere?

You have only to be in Karachi, the great and growing seaport capital of Pakistan, as I was on this New Year's Eve, to realise the near-war tension which exists. Real trouble could happen here.

When the sub-continent of India was partitioned in August 1947 it was agreed that, broadly, where large and contiguous areas of population were Hindu or Moslem in faith they should



The rivers—see how they run.

adhere either to the new Dominion of India or to that of Pakistan.

Kashmir's ruler was Hindu, but three-quarters of its 4,000,000 people were Moslems. Nevertheless, the ruler adhered to India.

TROOPS MOVE

PROMPTLY, trouble broke out. Moslem irregulars poured down from the passes upon the mountain capital of Srinagar.

The maharajah fled, with a baggage train of treasures. Equally promptly, Indian regular troops moved in. Regular Pakistan Army forces advanced to assert their own occupation claims. It looked like full-scale war.

Probably two or three thousand troops were killed on either side.

Add to these the half million helpless, unarmed refugees butchered by fanatic mobs of either faith in the Punjab massacres at the time of the 1947 Partition and you will realise the river of blood that already lay between Moslem and Hindu when the Cease-Fire was tardily arranged.

That was just two years ago. Ever since, the brave, battle-trained troops of India and Pakistan some of the finest fighting men in Asia, have been glowering across the wire at each other.

Ten divisions of veteran troops!

The feud has taken on a rather personal strain because Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of India, is himself a Kashmiri born Hindu.

Nehru may talk and think sincerely in shining, lofty flights of the ideals of world citizenship. He would be less than a son of Kashmir if he did not desire his romantic native land to be part of his own responsibility.

But West Pakistan, the heart of the Dominion, is in real truth The Land of the Rivers. "Indus is to Sindh what Nile is to Egypt."

The land is fair and fruitful simply, and only, because of the bounty of its waters.

But look! Of the great Five Rivers of the Punjab, Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, and Sutlej the first three rise (or flow through) Kashmir. Who controls these head-waters holds the life of Pakistan in his fist.

Pakistan (given her rivers) could "live of her own." She grows almost all of what she eats, in rice or wheat, and could even spare some corn for India.

DEEPER

BUT without India as her neighbouring customer Pakistan would live very poorly. She grows both jute and cotton too, but it is India's Calcutta and Bombay mills which process and fabricate these products.

It is a kind of medieval madness which today makes Pakistan impose an export duty on jute and cotton—and makes India lay a reprisal tax upon the cotton shirts she sells back to Pakistan.

But the real reason for these superficial follies lies deep. It is the fear of Moslems—and there are well-founded and historically proven bases for it—that the Hindus have not really accepted Partition as final. That somehow some day, India intends to re-absorb Pakistan into a new Hindu Raj.

All this makes Moscow happy. Any ill-will, suspicion, and mistrust that the Farmer in the Kremlin can sow in other men's fields is harvest for him. For he reckons that after ruin even he will be welcome.

In the mood of common sense and comradeship in which the leaders of the Commonwealth have met good men will hope that these two great sons of India will both speak frankly and deal fairly with each other, and each other's people.

There is no other way, and—let us say it again—not a moment to be lost.

—(London Express Service).

GERMANY'S GENERALS HURRY INTO PRINT

By ANTONY PERRY

GERMANY'S out-of-work generals have gone into the book business. With Teutonic thoroughness they are setting out to tell the world: "You want the best generals—we have them."

On thousands of bookshelves rearmament-minded Germans are being offered "General Staff reminiscences," "front-line recollections," "strategic conceptions," "plans for European defence," personal build-ups about themselves by Hitler's ex-General Staff experts.

Heading the list of publicity-seeking generals is Colonel-General Guderian, Hitler's tank genius, who was recalled to save the German armies from defeat in 1944.

Three books are appearing simultaneously about and by Guderian.

"CLARIFICATION"

One is called "Can Europe be Defended." The publishing blurb inside the cover says: "At last Colonel-General Guderian clarifies the situation! We Germans are told the truth about the chances of defending Western Europe."

Foreign military experts and politicians have talked

about the military strength of the Atlantic Pact Powers. At last a German general, a German expert, is speaking to us. He created the German panzer weapons. He was chief of the German Army General Staff. His remarks are soberly realistic, clear, exact and short.

"They are addressed to German soldiers and German youth. His book answers the question of the fate of Europe."

In 85 pages of the paper-covered book Guderian argues that Germany must be "entirely and absolutely free and equal to other nations if she is to take part in European defence."

He does not think much of the military preparations of Viscount Montgomery's Fontainebleau planning staff. "The echoes we hear from Fontainebleau are anything but encouraging," Guderian comments.

TOTTING UP

He sets up the existing military forces of the Atlantic Pact Powers as follows:

Eight weak Italian divisions and three brigades of Alpine troops (which cannot be used elsewhere but in the Alps.)

Seven French divisions and one Belgian division in Central Europe.

One Danish and one Norwegian division in Scandinavia.

Guderian comments: "This makes 18 weak, poorly-equipped divisions of European origin on the Continent. Of these the most critical area, Central Europe, has only eight divisions. It hardly needs saying that this area cannot be defended with such a force."

Defence of Western Europe rests, therefore, on what Guderian called the "naval Powers," United States and Britain.

BRITAIN POORLY OFF

He says they have four divisions in Europe—the U.S. 1st Infantry, the Constabulary (equal to a panzer division), the British 2nd Infantry Division, and the 7th Armoured Division—and adds:

"These are the only troops in Europe which have adequate air support."

Britain is otherwise in a poor way militarily, Guderian points out. "She has at present not a single division stationed in the British Isles," he says.

"Her nearest available division, the 1st Infantry Division, is in Northwest Africa. There are rumours that the

number of French divisions is to be raised to nine or 10 by 1952, and that Britain is to increase the number of hers to five or six. But none of these troops can reach the Continent before the spring of 1951."

Depressing his readers still further, Guderian tells them that Western Europeans are totally unsuited to war against Russia.

"CANNOT TAKE IT"

"Psychologically they cannot take it," he says. "They have no idea what the mud of a Russian autumn and spring, or the cold of a Russian winter, really mean. They are soft. Centuries-old traditions and ancient customs lie on them like a dead weight and numb their brains. They are no match for the Russians."

General Guderian claims that he writes on behalf of all Germans "who have been insulted and defamed for five years, and whose assistance is now required again."

"This is Guderian" is a popular edition. For 22 Germans can buy his views, recollections, and plans for the future, published by a Düsseldorf firm. Hugo placards advertise "Guderian—a German General, the man known to millions, who teaches the world's military leaders their job! Buy this book for your Christmas reading."

Many shops in West German towns are devoting their display windows to books by ex-generals. Business is brisk.

The rearmament-minded German public wants to keep abreast of the times.

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NOTICE is hereby given that
Ivan Stepanovich Atroschenko
of No. 184 Nathan Road,
Kowloon, is applying to the
Governor for naturalisation,
and that any person who knows
any reason why naturalisation
should not be granted should
send a written signed statement
of the facts to the Colonial
Secretary, Colonial Secretariat,
Hongkong.

NOTICE

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY
CLUB
TOTALISATOR TRIAL RACE
MEETING

Saturday, 3rd February, 1951

A Trial Race Meeting of
four races will be held on the
above date at 3.45 p.m. (First
Saddling 3.15 p.m.), when the
Electric Totalisator will be in operation.

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sweeps for this meeting.

By Order,
S. A. SLEAP,
Secretary.

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IT'S NOT ENGLAND'S
BOWLING THAT LOST
THE TEST SERIES

Says ARCHIE QUICK

While Soccer-mad Lancastrians were bemoaning their luck at having over two Fourth Round FA Cup-ties within the County Palatine's borders, Red Rose cricket enthusiasts were cock-a-hoop at the news that Test skipper Freddie Brown's SOS for replacements in Australia per Roy Tattersall and Brian Statham.

The mystery to me has been why Tattersall was not one of the original selections. Last summer was his first full county season but he headed the averages with 193 wickets at only 13 runs apiece. They took Sydney Barnes to Australia for less than that!

Yet strangely enough it is England's batting which has let her down in Australia. Where we thought ourselves strongest we have proved weakest, while our much maligned bowlers have worked wonders. Bedser, Brown and Bailey, in fact, have been the successes of the tour rather than the Compton and the Washbrooks.

AWAY FROM THE SUN

But away from the sun, and back to the slush and ice! The

Basketball Players
Arrested On
Conspiracy Charge

New York, Jan. 17.
Two players on the Manhattan College 1950 basketball team and three other men were arrested on Wednesday and charged with bribery and conspiracy in intentionally losing games.

District Attorney Edward Breslin alleged that the two players "dumped several games and each received a total of \$5,000." Associated Press.

CHINA MAIL

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REINFORCEMENTS FOR MCC



Roy Tattersall (left) and Brian Statham, the two Lancashire bowlers sent to reinforce the MCC team in Australia.—Central Press Photo.

INSTEAD OF TATTERSALL AND STATHAM

It Would Almost Be
Better To Fly
The Others Back

Says PETER WILSON

Too little—and too late. What a sorry epitaph to the always ill-starred Australian venture. Now, with the Ashes Australia's and the dust (of Sydney) ours, the MCC finally consent to fly Roy Tattersall and Brian Statham out to our sore-pressed side.

It would almost be better to fly the others back. What chance have these two after months of the murk and mist of an English winter to shine or even to glimmer after being dashed into the entirely different conditions now obtaining in Australia?

The time to send reinforcements was long, long ago. Three months ago to the day I wrote a jingle pointing out that "With Hutton maimed and Compton lamed the Sydney 'Hill' needs Edrich's skill."

Now we send out two bowlers—one of whom hasn't yet won his county cap—and not a batsman in strength on a side which still hasn't made 300 in a Test innings.

INCREDIBLE

Only Brown (40), Hutton (34), Bedser (32), and Evans (30) can look back on this series with any satisfaction. Surely fighting spirit is not the prerogative of the over 30's! Trevor Bailey proved that.

The more you think about the reluctance of the MCC to send out reinforcements the more incredible it seems. They're not exactly down to their last pair of white flannels in St John's Wood, so why this penny-pinching parsimony?

In any case, it will prove to have been pretty false economy. Already it's been reported that attendances and receipts throughout the tour have taken a nosedive.

Now, with the issue decided in the shortest possible time, there are merely the fares and the extra expenses of two players who cannot be expected to have found their top form by the time the next Test starts on February 2, or to revive interest in the already defunct.

Really MCC could well stand for the Muddled Cricket Club!

THE LONG VIEW

Can science be used to help sport? I've been given an idea by a Rugby enthusiast which might well be of help to some of our Rugby selectors. The most difficult thing to judge, from the stands, is the question of who is pushing (or rather pushing) his weight in the scrums.

The long-range television cameras now give a close-up view (of the scrum) which you can't get from the stands.

And it's a serious suggestion that one or more of the selectors might find it very instructive to sit beside the "monitor" set, with which commentators are supplied, to help him to make

up his mind about individual forward efforts.

ROOF-RAISER

Puzzle corner. What event is described on the official advertisements as "This Terrific Roof-Raising-Rubber - Needle-Match?"

Why, none other than the wrestling match at Harringay between the Easily Resistible

Force—Eddie Phillips—and the Distinctly Movable Object—Jack Doyle. (Presumably you use the "rubber needle" to stitch the roof on again.)
Footnote.—This contest (using the word in its loosest sense) will be refereed by a Mr Sparrer. I only hope no one throws him into the works!
—(London Express Service)

No Action Yet Against
Punch-drunkness
By HAROLD MAYES

We've heard a lot about what the British Boxing Board of Control intend to do about punch-drunkness but so far there have been no positive signs of action.

Looking through a list of records of fighting last year I couldn't help thinking that there are plenty of other reasons for which they should consider the withdrawal of licences from boxers.

For example there's a heavy-weight who in 1950 had seven fights and lost all of them, five inside the distance and who in the last two years has lost eighteen fights out of 22.

There's another boxer who has had eleven contests in two years, ten of which have ended in defeat, and one more who lost all of his five bouts last year, and in two years has won only one out of nine, and that was on a disqualification.

CHOPPING-BLOCKS

It looks to me as if Dean Street should take a closer peep at the records of some of these men who seem to be nothing more than chopping-blocks, so that when they really get down to the business of punch-drunkness they can tackle it more as a question of cause rather than effect.

They should also give much more serious thought to applications for licences from boxers intent on come-back campaigns. They'll have one before they're shortly from Norwich middle-weight Ginger Saddy.

Reason, I'm told, is that a boxing promotion is due in the currently sports-crazy East Anglian city, and the old-timer's name is wanted on the bill to give it a lift.

Now Saddy was a fine craftsman, but he began his fighting in 1932, and has not been in action since December 6, 1949, during which year he lost nine and drew one of 13 contests.

HOME SOCCER

London, Jan. 17.
The following were the results of football matches played today:

INTER-LEAGUE MATCH

Scottish League 7 Ireland 0
(played at Celtic Park, Glasgow)

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN)

Bristol City 0 Southend U. 3
Brighton 2 Port Vale 2
Torquay U. 1 Bristol R. 2

—Reuter.

London, Jan. 17.
The following were the results of Rugby Union games played today:

County Championships

Sussex 11, Eastern Counties 20 (played at Hove).

Other Matches

Aldershot Services 3, United Services Portsmouth 6.
Royal Air Force 8, British Police 3 (played at Cardiff).
—Reuter.

Hongkong Amateur
Swimming Association
Comes Into Being

At the inaugural meeting of the Hongkong Amateur Swimming Association held at the Victoria Recreation Club yesterday, Sir Arthur Morse was elected President of the newly formed Association after its Constitution had, with certain minor amendments, been adopted.

It was also decided that the Association should join the Amateur Athletic Sports Federation of Hongkong.

Before delivering his opening address, Mr A. O. de Sales, who was in the chair, said that he had hoped that Sir Arthur Morse, who was undoubtedly the most eminent figure in sport in Hongkong, would preside. Unfortunately, owing to an engagement of long standing, Sir Arthur was unable to attend and had asked that his regrets be conveyed to the meeting.

Proceeding with his opening address, Mr Sales said in part:

"There can be little doubt that the time is now ripe for the inauguration of a swimming association in Hongkong. Swimming as a sport must take its rightful place among the organised sports associations in the Colony and in concert with them work through the Amateur Athletic Sports Federation of Hongkong to promote the interests of amateur sports generally."

"It is fitting that the Victoria Recreation Club should sponsor the formation of such a body in the light of its 101 years of service to sports in general and to swimming in particular. The recognition accorded by the AASF of Hongkong is a tribute to the long and outstanding service rendered to sports by the Victoria Recreation Club."

"In the midsummer of 1950 I drafted the Constitution of this Association and submitted it in its present form to the General Committee of this Club for approval. At the same time, copies were given to my friends in the Chinese ASA for suggestions. Time was taken to study the rules and in December an informal discussion took place, as a result of which some improvements were introduced."

LOCAL PROBLEMS

"Local problems have not been disregarded and where possible, the Constitution has been adapted to take them into account, while preserving all the desirable features of any sports association elsewhere."

"You will agree with me that no matter how well drawn up the rules of an association may be, it will meet with failure if its members do not have the will and the desire to make it work. You must forgive me for saying so, but the purpose of the formation of the HKASA would be defeated if it could not be shown in due course that the sport had not suffered by the change because, under the auspices of the VRC, swimming was regarded as being well conducted and organised. It is up to the many officials representing the leading swimming clubs in Hongkong to display the right spirit and to provide evidence that it is the sport that matters."

"To those who will be elected to serve in the many capacities available—and I hope that the election will be fully representative of all interests—I urge that they work in close co-operation, without which success will not be achieved, and that they approach the many problems and difficulties which will no doubt beset the Association in its first years, unhindered by other considerations. In such an atmosphere, the Association will surely succeed to the extent that I have every reason to hope it will."

OFFICERS ELECTED

The election of officers, which followed the adoption of the Constitution, resulted as follows: President—Sir Arthur Morse. Vice-Presidents—Messrs Poon Wing-kai, Kwok Lam-po and Henry H. Hsu. Chairman—Mr A.O. de Sales. Vice-Chairman—Mr Shek Chun-tat. Joint Hon. Secretaries—Messrs H. Wingice and C.K. Woo. Hon. Treasurer—Mr E.A. Roza.

Executive Committee—Messrs R. Gorely, Ng Chi-man, Lai Hop-chai, C.C. Wang, J.F. Ennis, S.H. Wong and K.F. Chan.

Hon. Auditor—Mr J.L. MacIntyre.
Messrs H. Wingice and J.F. Ennis were appointed to represent the Association on the Board of the AASF of Hongkong, with Mr C.K. Woo as Deputy.

Messrs H. Wingice and C.K. Woo were also appointed to represent the Association on the Board of the Chinese Amateur Swimming Association.

Chinese Teams
For Memorial
Cup Matches

Owing to the departure of Singapore soccer players, several of whom had been selected to take part in the Memorial Cup games to be played over the week-end, a meeting of the Chinese National Amateur Athletic Association was held last night, under the Chairmanship of Mr C. S. Wang, to fill the vacancies caused by the departure of these players.

The teams agreed upon by the meeting last night are now as follows:

Combined Hongkong Chinese to meet Army—Tam Kwan-kon (S. China), Lee Ping-nam (K. China), Lee Ping-chiu (K. China), Lee Ping-sing (S. China), Tong Shueing (S. China), Lee Yik-tak (S. China), Kwok Ying-kee (S. China), Yiu Cheuk-yi (S. China) and Mok Chuen (S. China).
Reserves—Tam Woon-cheuk (Eastern), Lau Yee (S. China), Wong Foot-wan (Eastern), Lo Wah-sing (K. China), Hau Ching-to (Eastern) and Lee Din-kee (K. China).
Team Manager—Mr Fung King-keung.

Combined Kowloon Chinese to meet Royal Navy—Yu Yik-tak (KMB), Hau Yung-yang (KMB), (Captain) Lai Wai (Police), Tang Sum (KMB), Fung Kwong-sing (KMB), Ho Ying-nam (KMB), Chau Man-chi (KMB), Lee Chun-fat (KMB), Chan Kam-chun (Kowloon Wah), Lee Tai-fai (KMB).
Reserves—Yu Kai-yan (CAA), Keung Ngan-ching (Kowloon Wah), To Kwan-wah (Kowloon Wah), Pui-yin (Kowloon Wah), Kam Lok-sang (Kowloon Wah) and Au Chi-yin (Police).
Team Manager—Mr C. S. Wang.

SOCCER CLUBS FINED

St Joseph's Football Club, Eastern Football Club and PCA were each fined \$25 by the League Management Committee of the Hongkong Football Association for failing to field a team for their respective League fixtures against Yau Police, Chinese A.A. and Kowloon Motor Bus.

SCHOOLS SOCCER

The following are the fixtures for the School Football Leagues on Sunday.

Senior
Queen's College Wah Yan PM (Navy No. 1, Happy Valley, 11 a.m.)
Takoo v Wah Yan PM (Navy No. 2, Happy Valley, 11 a.m.)
Junior Hongkong A.A. Section
Wah Yan AM v Wanchai AM (Navy No. 1, Happy Valley, 11 a.m.)
E.K.M. v St. Joseph's (Navy No. 2, Happy Valley, 10 a.m.)
Junior Hongkong B. Section
Kowloon v Wanchai PM (Army, 11 a.m.)
E.K.M. v Wah Yan PM (Navy No. 1, Happy Valley, 10 a.m.)
G.V.M.S. v Queen's (Army, 10 a.m.)
Junior Kowloon
Yau-mat AM v Wah Yan (Police, 11 a.m.)
La Salle v Yau-mat PM (Police, 11 a.m.)

PRYDE CUP ENTRIES

The following entries have been received for the Pryde Cup Soccer Competition, which will commence immediately on conclusion of the Schoolboys' Football League.

Wah Yan AM, Wah Yan PM, St. Louis, Government Vernacular School, Ying Wah, Diocesan Boys' School, Wah Yan Kowloon, St. Joseph's, La Salle, Queen's College (two teams), King's College Primary School, Ellis Kadoorie AM, Ellis Kadoorie PM.
Entries are still awaited from Wanchai AM, Yau-mat PM, Yau-mat AM, Yau-mat PM, King George V, St. Paul's College, St. Stephen's College and Northcote Training College.

Jany Determined
To Do Well

Sydney, Jan. 17.
The French swimming champion, Alex Jany, is determined to put up a good showing in Australia. Jany said in a letter that he had been training hard for the tour.

Jany will also play water polo in Australia and plans are being made to stage an exhibition game between "Europe v. The Rest."

Madame Jany, who is French record-holding swimmer, will also compete in the New South Wales Championships from January 13. The pair will go to Perth and Adelaide, and from there to Melbourne to prepare for the National Championships in February.—Reuter.

Colony Open Squash
Tournament

Up to 5 p.m. yesterday, the dead-line for submission of entries in the Colony Open Squash Championship 1951, the Squash Committee had received 20 entries. This number of entries will, however, be augmented by entries from the Services, which are expected to be handed in this morning.

It is hoped to publish a full list of entrants in tomorrow's South China Morning Post.

The first round games are due to take place on January 22.

THE GAMBOLS





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SAILINGS TO

WEIYANG	Singapore & Djakarta	5 p.m. 21st Jan.
NKING	Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka & Keelung	5 p.m. 22nd Jan.
HENGKING	Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 22nd Jan.
AKHOI	Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hongkong, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Keelung	3 p.m. 23rd Jan.
HANSI	Tsingtao & Tientsin	5 p.m. 24th Jan.
HENGKING	Keelung	5 p.m. 27th Jan.
NGHUN	Singapore & Penang	5 p.m. 28th Jan.
UNING	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 1st Feb.

Sails from Custodian Wharf

ARRIVALS FROM

NKING	Singapore	a.m. 19th Jan.
AKHOI	Bangkok	a.m. 20th Jan.
INXIANG	Djakarta, Sibit & Brunel	20th Jan.
HENGKING	Keelung	7 a.m. 21st Jan.
HANSI	Kobe	22nd Jan.
HENGKING	Tientsin & Tsingtao	23/24th Jan.
UNING	Singapore	25th Jan.
LNHUN	Singapore	28th Jan.

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SAILINGS TO

CHANGSHA	Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama & Yokohama	22nd Jan.
TAIYUAN	Sydney & Melbourne	30th Jan.
CHANGSHA	Sydney & Melbourne	10th Feb.

ARRIVALS FROM

TAIYUAN	Japan	27th Jan.
CHANGSHA	Japan	7th Feb.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said.

CYCLOPS	London & Holland	23rd Jan.
ANTICORUS	Dublin & Liverpool	25th Jan.
TANTALUS	Genoa, Havre & Liverpool	28th Jan.
AUTOZYCUS	London & Holland	5th Feb.
PERRHUS	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	5th Feb.

Scheduled Sailings from Europe

Ship	Sails	Arrives
1. "PYRRHUS"	Liverpool 13th Dec.	Rotterdam 17th Dec.
2. "TANTALUS"	Sailed	25th Jan.
3. "CLYTONUS"	Sailed	26th Jan.
4. "FURNING"	Sailed	27th Jan.
5. "MEMNON"	Sailed	28th Jan.
6. "ASTYANAX"	4th Jan.	10th Feb.
7. "PELEUS"	13th Jan.	17th Jan.
8. "CALCHAS"	21st Jan.	20th Feb.
9. "ANTICORUS"	28th Jan.	4th Mar.
10. "AGAPENOR"	4th Feb.	11th Mar.

G. Loading Glasgow before Liverpool.
S. Loading Swansea before Liverpool.
• Unscheduled.

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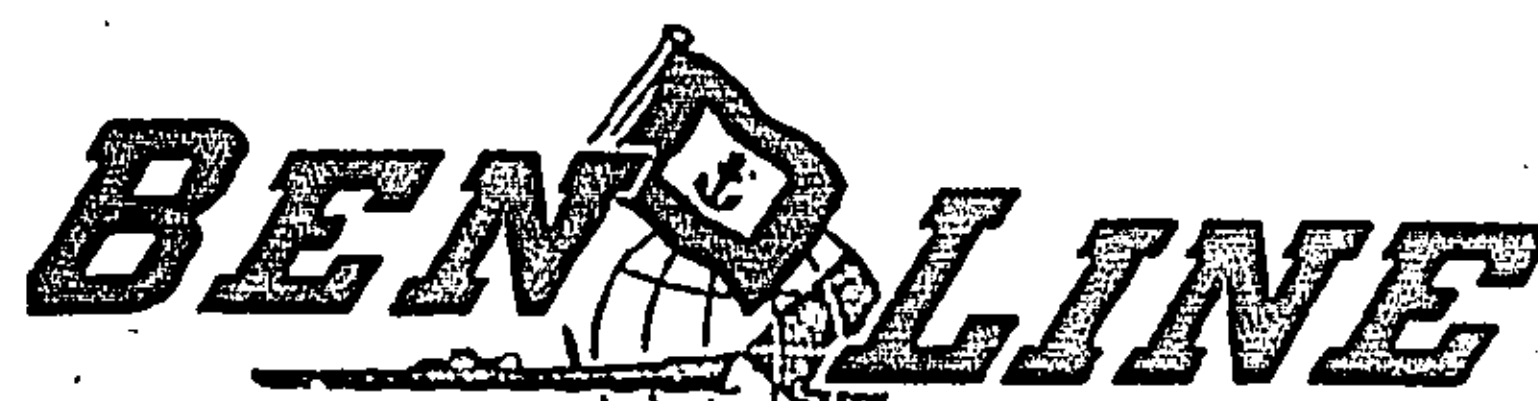
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"BENMOOR"	U.K. via Singapore	In Port
"BENATTOW"	do	on or abt. 23rd Jan.
"BENORUACHAN"	do	29th Jan.
"BENRINNES"	do	30th Jan.
"BENCLUECH"	do	12th Feb.
"BENVRACKIE"	do	20th Feb.
"BENVOIRICH"	do	13th Mar.
"BENMACDHUI"	do	20th Mar.

SAILING

SHIP	FROM	DUE
"BENORUACHAN"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin & Rotterdam	2nd Feb.
"BENVOIRICH"	do	17th Mar.
"BENATTOW"	London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg	27th Jan.
"BENRINNES"	London, Rotterdam & Antwerp	2nd Feb.
"BENCLUECH"	London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hull	16th Feb.
"BENMACDHUI"	do	20th Mar.

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JOHNNIE BROWN IS LOCAL SOFTBALL'S SLUGGER NO. 1

By "GRANDSTAND"

While it is generally acknowledged that good pitching backed by a tight field usually produces a winning softball combination, it cannot be denied that, all other things being equal, the collective batting efforts of the players form an important part of the team's success, and it is this latter quality that managers seek to find in the individuals when the batting order is made out.

The statistics in the offensive department which have been long awaited by players and fans alike, have been compiled after wading through a maze of figures recorded in the Senior League games up to date, and are now published for the first time.

Averages are supposed to be consistent, but the figures revealed in the percentages of the current season show that past sluggers have failed miserably, having fallen victim to Time, and are now making room for the budding youngsters.

In order to qualify for the coveted batting title at the end of the season, the General Council of the Association have ruled that the Senior and Ladies League batting averages will be granted official recognition on a basis of a minimum of 36 times at bat with participation in at least 2/3 of the scheduled League games, including the Championship series. The Junior title will be calculated on the returns of the final six-game playoff.

The reigning sultan is Johnnie Brown, of the Americans, whose willow wielded a solid 419 average. This honour was shared by South China's hurler P. C. Wong a week ago, but Wong went hitless in three tries against St Teresa's last week and slumped to third place.

Round-trippers were not so abundant this year, with Bill Ivanovich, Junior Remedios and P. C. Wong clouting two each, but the home-run title could easily have been snatched by lumbering Harry Ayres who belted a trio of triples which could easily have been four-base hits with a faster runner.

Batting the ball safely is one thing and hitting it at the crucial moment is another, and the Titans Batted in column shows Staber,

Among the others who will probably figure in the tables in the near future are the following who have not completed the required 20 times at bat: M. Xavier 421; Dave Leonard 412; Gus Pereira 333.

THE SPORTS ROUNDOUT

By W. Capel Kirby
And David Jack

Who said referees are crack-brained? Deputy-referee at a Rugby Union match last week-end used a tin whistle from a Christmas bon-bon.

While Bradford have spent money like water, their City rivals have assembled a side—on a par with Park Avenue's—at a total cost of well under five figures. Half the team were "free" transfers and with money received from Sheffield United for Derek Hawksworth, City are on their soundest financial footing for years.

Must be a moral here somewhere.

"YOUTH" SHOWS THE WAY

Too many club directors of our acquaintance are mere figureheads, but you couldn't name Tom Clegg in that category. Indeed, the popular Burnley man must be just about the busiest and most travelled talent spotting director in the game.

Before attending a recent home match he motored to Bolton in the foulest of weather to watch two youth games.

Three matches in one day isn't bad going for a "youngster" of 78.

Davis Cup lawn tennis player Howard Walton is looking for an ex-"Brum" table tennis player living in London to form a Birmingham exiles team. Walton has already joined up with his old Warwickshire colleague, Clive Bernstein, and they need another to make the trio.

Throw-in or free-kick? It's an old argument with a new suggestion put forward by J. E. Stocker, of Newbridge, Wrexham. He would like to see a free kick given against the player kicking the ball out of play and a throw-in if it goes over the touch-line via the head or any other part of the body.

And why not? How many promising youngsters make the grade in League Soccer? When we put that one to a First Division scout recently his answer, "One in 70 is the average today," came as a bit of a shock.

CHESS CLUB DINNER

The Borsodi Timepiece Goes Into Action

By "Gambit"

The Annual Dinner of the Kowloon Chess Club at the Peninsula Hotel last night, though not as well attended as it had been hoped, proved one of the most enjoyable in many years. If there wasn't record attendance of members, there was an all-time record set in the number of ladies present.

The Borsodi Timepiece, an electrically controlled instrument, presented to the Club by Mr R. W. Borsodi—who is now in Singapore—as an incentive to more interest in Rapid Transit (also known as Lightning and Blitz) tournaments, went into action with the shrill insistence of a burglar alarm and toppled over as many giants as did the third round of this year's Football Association Cup competition.

The Leftover Cup, a trophy that once graced the prize table some years ago but is now more than a myth, was won by Serge Gritsky, the Colony and Club Champion, who also took home most of the silverware set up on the trophy table.

Gritsky won by default, the other two semi-finalists, K.M.A. Barnett and L. Schure—drawing twice and thus failing to qualify as challengers.

NOT FAST ENOUGH

As the First Division players fell foul of the shrill insistence of the Borsodi timepiece, veteran J. Walther moved through the most successful tournament of his experience into the semi-finals, as did one of the Club's septuagenarians, A. Archangel-sky.

The Club's other septuagenarian, Jacob Ramler, distinguished himself by being one and two moves ahead of the clock, which could never catch up with him, and can rightly claim that the American idea of Rapid Transit is not fast enough for the oldtime Continental coffee shop chess enthusiasts.

Only one of the ladies, Mrs B. C. Field, took part in the tournament, being drawn in the first round against a former Colony Champion K. M. A. Barnett. Not in the least upset at being drawn against one of the giants

of the local chess world, Mrs Field undressed a withering attack, mowing up every pawn and throwing the king into the offensive as well, and was still putting up a last ditch battle after two more experienced competitors had already gone down in defeat against much weaker opposition.

REPORT ON PROGRESS

In his annual Presidential address to the local chess world, Mr R. K. A. Barnett drew the attention of all present to what had been a most fruitful year for the Club in the acquisition of equipment.

Sixteen new chess sets, 11 new boards, the Borsodi Timepiece and the start of an excellent library—including 17 newly-purchased books—were on display, a tribute to the go-getting efforts of Vice-President Leon Schure, Serge Gritsky and R. W. Borsodi.

Mrs Barnett gave away the prizes, including a new one, the Briukoff Trophy for the Club Championship, presented by former Vice-President A. Blirukoff and won by Serge Gritsky. The other prize-winners to come forward were L. Schure, C. Bird and J. W. Remedios.

The other four were absent—R. W. Borsodi in Singapore, E. Klinghardt in South Africa, G. R. Carwell in Tulpeh and M. Feldman in New York.

WEEK-END SOFTBALL

The week-end Softball League programme with umpires and scorers is:

SATURDAY

MEN'S JUNIOR LEAGUE
2.00 p.m. Falcons v Griffins
3.30 p.m. Aces v St Teresa's
(R. Nunes, Ron Barretto, A. Souza, Manuel Nunes)
LADIES LEAGUE
3.30 p.m. Wahoes v Pirates
(G. Pomeroy, F. Abraham, R. Hong, George Pang)
MIDGET LEAGUE
10.00 a.m. Delawares v St Joseph's
(George Pang; Fred Diesta)
12.30 p.m. Black Arrows v Lions
(Fred Diesta; George Pang; Irene Botelho).

SUNDAY

MEN'S SENIOR LEAGUE
9.30 a.m. Dodgers v Overseas
(F. Ewins, G. Pang, H. Moosdeen; F. Barnes)
11.00 a.m. St Teresa's v St Joseph's
(Chas. Figueiredo, Tony Kwok, F. Diesta, F. Loureiro)
2.00 p.m. Canadians v Reds
(Hal Winglee, Art Ozorio, Ingmar Erikson; Alice Mar.)
3.30 p.m. South China v Madcaps
(Don Robbins, Tiger Hussein, Bob Low, R. Nunes)
MEN'S JUNIOR LEAGUE
12.30 p.m. South China v Blackhaws
(Blm Abiong, Les Castro, George Ribeiro)
LADIES LEAGUE
12.30 p.m. St Teresa's v Clowers
(Sherry Bucks, Bill Silva, G. Pereira).

HOW THEY STAND

SENIOR LEAGUE

Blues	Won	Lost	Pctg
Braves	8	0	1.000
Canadians	5	3	.625
Overseas	5	3	.625
Pandas	4	4	.500
Americans	1	8	.111
Reds	0	8	.000
Dodgers	0	8	.000
Goldies	0	8	.000
South China	0	1	.000
Jaguars	0	1	.000
St. Joseph's	0	1	.000
Madcaps	0	1	.000
Baseballers	0	1	.000
St. Teresa's	0	1	.000
Panthers	0	1	.000

JUNIOR LEAGUE

Blues	Won	Lost	Pctg
Blackhaws	10	0	1.000
Delawares	5	4	.556
Griffins	5	4	.556
Aces	5	5	.500
St. Teresa's	3	7	.300
Falcons	3	7	.300
South China	1	7	.125
Mulgans	1	7	.125
Goldies	0	1	.000
Dragons	0	1	.000
Rexes	0	1	.000
Wildfires	0	1	.000
Vikings	0	1	.000
Pandas	0	1	.000
Dodgers	0	1	.000
Spartans	0	1	.000

LADIES LEAGUE

Wahoes	Won	Lost	Pctg
St. Teresa's	7	1	.875
Canadians	7	2	.778
Squaws	4	6	.400
Covers	4	7	.364
White Fangs	1	9	.100
Pirates	1	10	.091

MIDGET LEAGUE

Delawares	Won	Lost	Pctg
Dodgers	5	0	1.000
Blackhaws	3	2	.600
Salinas	3	2	.600
Vikings	1	3	.250
Black Arrows	1	5	.167
Lions	1	5	.167

He Would Put Arsenal In Khaki

A proposal is being made by a Bristol sportsman, Mr J. Augustus Lake, that each club in the Football League should have distinctive shirts to avoid the changing of jerseys, which happens when clubs with similar colours meet.

Mr Lake, who spent 11 years on his designs, has broken away from tradition.

For instance, Portsmouth would take the field in shirts resembling sailor jumpers, with square collars of Mediterranean blue and white dicky fronts. Arsenal and Aldershot would wear shirts designed to represent military tunics.

Every club would have a special badge—a field gun for Arsenal, a tower for Blackpool, red-coated pensioners for Chelsea, a fish for Grimsby.

Varying seam stripes on the shorts would show the different divisions.

"Stockings to match the shirts would be more attractive," says Mr Lake. "I have shown my scheme to the leading London clubs and they agree it is a good idea."

Mr Arthur Drowry, president of Football League says, "Transfer as many players as you like, even burn a director at the stake, but if you interfere with a club's colours, then you will certainly start something. Colours of teams' shirts are almost sacred. The League will consider the scheme if it is submitted."

Of the 92 clubs in the League, 18 of them wear white shirts, 13 of them wear blue with white shorts, and 19 wear red shirts with white shorts.



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s.s. "CORFU"	8th March	9th April
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Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
s.s. "CORFU"	19th January	10th February
s.s. "CANTON"	19th February	19th March
s.s. "CHITAN"	26th February	12th April
s.s. "CARTRAGE"	12th March	16th May
s.s. "CORFU"	12th April	14th June
s.s. "CANTON"	11th May	

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s.s. "SHILLONG"	10th February	do
s.s. "SHILLONG"	6th March	do
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	For
s.s. "SOMALI"	6th February	London & Continent
s.s. "KIYDER"	21st February	do
s.s. "SOCIOTA"	11th March	do
s.s. "SHILLONG"	8th April	do

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	sails 23rd Jan.	for Singapore, Penang, Madras, Colombo, Bombay & Karachi
s.s. "ISLAMI"	due 21st Jan.	from Karachi via Singapore
	sails 24th Jan.	for Japan
s.s. "ORNA"	due 30th Jan.	from Japan
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